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INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

CPCZ, Government Discuss Pact Session Results [CTK] AA 1
Comparison: GDR Leaders Assess Prague Meeting AA 1
[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Jan]
Romanian Leadership Reviews Pact Summit Parley [AGERPRES] AA 2

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

RUDE PRAVO Views U.S. Military Plans in FRG [12 Jan] BB 1
U.S. Appointments May Aim at Arms Accord Delay BB 1
[Cisar, CTK]

BULGARIA

Commentary on EEC Resolution Rejection [Krispin] C 1
Leaders' Appearances Reported 9-15 January C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bulgarian Internal Affairs Minister Departs D 1
Assembly Endorses Approval of Treaty With Libya D 1
Hoffmann Receives Guinea TU Delegation D 1
Official Views Slovakia's Water Problem D 1
[Margetin in Bratislava PRAVDA 12 Jan]
Additions to Zatopek on Management Plan Changes D 3

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Memorial Rally Held in Berlin 16 January E 1
Politburo Members Attend E 1
Hoffmann Addresses Participants E 1
Government Reports 1982 Economic Statistics E 4
Barzel Remarks on FRG-GDR Relations Viewed E 8
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 Jan]
Briefs: Finnish Envoy Ends Tour; E 8
Ambassador of Madagascar Received

HUNGARY

Gyorgy Aczel Gives Lecture on Ideology F 1
MSZMP Department Head on Foreign Policy F 4
Marjai Departs for CEMA Session in Moscow F 7
Briefs: Economic Relations With Bulgaria F 7

POLAND

Administrative Problems Stop Walesa Resuming Job [AFP] G 1
Jablonski Addresses Diplomatic Corps 11 January [RZECZPOSPOLITA 12 Jan] G 1
Kalkus Interviewed on 11th CC Plenum Talks [SZTANDAR MLODYCH] G 4
Rakowski Interviewed on Current Party Strategy [Budapest] G 5
Deputy Minister Interviewed on Foreign Trade G 7
CC Department Head Discusses PZPR Membership G 7

YUGOSLAVIA

Bakaric Dies; Statement, Condolences Issued I 1
LCY, Presidency Statement I 1
Replacement Procedure Outlined I 2
Funeral Commission Named I 3
Funeral Scheduled for 18 Jan I 3
Ribicic To Address Commemorative Meeting I 4
LCY Sends Condolences I 4
Belgrade Meeting Pays Tribute I 4
Nationwide Mourning 18 Jan I 5
Presidency Sends Condolences I 5
Planinc Sends Condolences I 5
Military Chiefs Send Condolences I 6
Croatia Declares Mourning Period I 6
Croatian LC Presidium Pays Tribute I 7
Activities Of Congressional Delegation Noted I 7
Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs I 7
Sundic Views U.S. Stand on Talks With USSR I 8
L.A. Arms Increase, General Situation Viewed I 8
Mojsov Makes Statement on Return from Managua I 9
Stambolic, Ribicic Send Greetings to Castro [BORBA 4 Jan] I 10
Dizdarevic, Assembly Delegation Pay Visit to PRC [cross-reference] I 10
Srebic Discusses Trade With USSR Ambassador [BORBA 6 Jan] I 10
Representative Departs for Moscow CEMA Meeting I 11
Iran Trade Minister, Delegation Arrive for Visit I 11
Meeting With Bojanic I 11
Ship Purchases [Tehran] I 11
Visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina I 12
Economic Ties To Increase I 12
Government Intends To Import Wheat, Oil, Cotton [Djuric in BORBA 12 Jan] I 12
Kosovo Leadership Discusses Investment Policy [Milic] I 13

CPCZ, GOVERNMENT DISCUSS PACT SESSION RESULTS

LD141608 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] -- The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government discussed here Friday the results of the session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee held here January 4-5, and expressed agreement with the stands of the Czechoslovak delegation led by party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak.

They highly appreciated the documents approved at the session -- the Political Declaration and the communique -- and stated that Czechoslovakia in close cooperation with fraternal socialist countries will contribute with every effort to the deepening of the process of international detente, development of international cooperation, and ensurance of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The party Presidium and the government attach special significance to the proposal delivered at the session and calling for the signing of a treaty of non-use of military force and preservation of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO member states.

They expressed the conviction that the initiative of socialist countries will meet with understanding of the other side, which would positively influence the present international situation and would become a contribution towards the deepening of a constructive dialogue and development of cooperation between states with different social systems. The two bodies also fully support all other concrete proposals included in the Political Declaration. They consider it most urgent to activate the current and resume the suspended disarmament talks with the aim to reach such agreements that would ensure reduction and stage-by-stage liquidation of weapons, particularly nuclear ones.

The party Presidium and the government noted with satisfaction that the Prague session of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee was held in a friendly and comradely atmosphere and again confirmed the closeness and unity of the Warsaw Treaty member states and their resolution to do everything to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and ensure peace.

They commissioned the Czechoslovak party and state bodies and institutions to elaborate the conclusions adopted at the session and ensure their consistent realization. They also accepted with the feeling of responsibility Czechoslovakia's assignment to hand over the document from the session to all signatories of the Helsinki Final Act and to international organizations.

COMPARISON: GDR LEADERS ASSESS PRAGUE MEETING

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jan 83 on page 1 carries the 1,200-word text of the statement of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states on 4-5 January 1983 in Prague. The published statement, compared with the East Berlin ADN version published in the 12 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page AA 1, contains the following addition:

Page AA 2, paragraph two, penultimate and final lines read in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND:
...on our continent. It will do everything to full the Political Declaration of Prague with life at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries.'

The SED Central... (adding sentence)

ROMANIAN LEADERSHIP REVIEWS PACT SUMMIT PARLEY

AU151947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1904 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/1/1983 -- A joint meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania took place on Saturday, January 15, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the meeting the activity was examined of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the proceedings of the meeting of the Political Consultative Council of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty which was held in Prague over January 4-5, 1983.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government unanimously approved and were highly appreciative of the activity carried out by Nicolae Ceausescu during the meeting, of the brilliant way in which the party general secretary and president of the republic outlined Romania's deeply constructive stances in principle stressing that they fully met the guidelines set by the twelfth congress and the national conference of the party, the vital interests and aspirations of the Romanian people, of all the peoples, the general cause of detente, security and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the Government approved the signing by Nicolae Ceausescu of the Political Declaration of the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty which highlights the responsibility shown by the socialist countries for the fate of peace, their resolve to work to prevent the danger of a nuclear war, maintain and consolidate detente, achieve disarmament, strengthen security and develop collaboration on the European Continent and throughout the world. Satisfaction was expressed at the basic orientations contained in the document signed by the countries participating in the meeting that declare for a firm promotion in interstate relations of the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage and non-recourse to the use or threat of force.

It was considered that under the current international circumstances, when huge arsenals of weapons of all types, nuclear weapons in particular have been accumulated in the world, which endangers civilization and life on our planet, the fundamental question of the contemporary epoch was the prevention of war and the ensurance of peace. In that context the importance was brought to the fore of the stance expressed by the RCP general secretary on the need to achieve a broad collaboration of the realistic, anti-imperialist forces, of all the peoples with a view to halting the dangerous course of events towards confrontation and war, to firmly asserting the policy of detente and peace.

High appreciation was expressed for the assessment in the declaration that in the struggle to prevent war everything possible should be done to rally the peoples' efforts to halt the arms race, achieve a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place.

To this end, the Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government consider that of special importance would be the beginning, as soon as possible, of direct negotiations between the states participating in the Warsaw Treaty and the states in the membership of the NATO on the conclusion of an agreement on freezing military spending and achieving a passage to a subsequent reduction in percentages or in absolute figures, the funds thus released being used to ensure the socio-economic development of the respective states and also to assist the developing countries in their efforts for progress.

Taking account of the fact that the military expenditure of the two blocs account for more than 80 p.c. of world military spending the Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government consider that the adoption would be of great significance by the NATO member countries and the countries participating in the Warsaw Treaty of a resolution of limiting this spending at the level of 1983 and the passage to their reduction by at least 20 p.c. until 1985. In this spirit Romania's resolve was reiterated regarding the application of the measures set by the National Conference of the RCP, namely not to increase military expenditure until 1985 above the 1982 level.

During the joint meeting the need was highlighted for the intensification of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe and the conclusion, in this respect, of an agreement over an interval of no more than two years. Of great importance would be the convenanting of an understanding between the USSR and the USA regarding the initiation of a reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe on the basis of mutual example negotiations being continued after this first stage and a new, more substantial reduction being operated.

Taking account of the particularly serious situation on the European Continent as an outcome of the accumulation of huge amounts of weapons, nuclear ones in particular, the Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania consider that everything possible should be done to halt the deployment of new medium-range missiles and achieve a passage to the withdrawal destruction of the ones in place, completely freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

In this framework Romania attaches great importance to the Geneva talks between the USSR and the USA on questions of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear missiles considering that the convenanting of corresponding understandings would be of special importance for the cessation of the arms race, for disarmament and peace.

Reference was also made to the conclusions and considerations contained in the declaration of the consolidation of security and cooperation in Europe, with special emphasis on the importance of the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act which should be strictly observed and consistently and firmly translated into fact as a unitary whole. The joint meeting also considered as highly topical the soonest possible conclusion with positive results of the Madrid conference which should lead to the convening of a conference of confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the continuity of the process of building security and cooperation on the continent begun in Helsinki, new meetings being organized to this end. The fact was appreciated that the states represented to the Prague meeting had reitereated their stand in support of holding the next meeting in Bucharest.

In connection with European questions, the importance was highlighted of creating nuclear-weapon free zones in the north of Europe, in the Balkans and in other regions of the continent.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the Government point to the special significance of the reiteration in the Political Declaration of the necessity of simultaneously dissolving the military blocs -- NATO and Warsaw Treaty -- of dismantling the foreign military bases and withdrawing all foreign troops from the territory of other states.

High appreciation was given to the proposal for peace contained in the declaration regarding the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty participating states and the NATO states, a treaty open to all the other states.

During the joint meeting, the importance was also highlighted of the stress in the declaration on the need for a broader collaboration and economic and technical-scientific cooperation at present and for a longer term among the socialist countries members of the CMEA, with a view to supporting the economic and social development of each country, solving through concerted efforts, the economic problems which may occur and successfully implementing the programmes of socialist and communist construction, raising their people's material and spiritual standards of living.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government consider it necessary that action should be taken for the eradication of underdevelopment and the bridging of economic gaps, for the foundation of world economic relations on equitable and democratic bases, and an urgent start of negotiations in view of establishing a new international economic order.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government reiterate Socialist Romania's stance according to which she declares for the start of negotiations, with the participation of all states, with a view to halting the arms race and agreeing on tangible measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first and foremost.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government assess that the Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty participating states is a groundwork for them to start negotiations with the NATO countries and the other states, without preliminary conditions, and take actions for disarmament, for safeguarding peace and consolidating security.

Starting from the particularly serious situation on the continent, from the European peoples' aspirations after living sheltered from any war threat, the Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania consider that now, more than ever before, should negotiations start and concrete actions [be] taken for disarmament, detente and peace.

The Political Declaration expresses the Warsaw Treaty participating countries' wish to work for disarmament, discuss the proposals of the NATO countries and other states so that together they reach understandings and common results in accordance with the aspirations for peace of the European peoples and of the whole mankind.

The Executive Political Committee, the State Council and the government reassert Socialist Romania's determination to work, alongside the other states on the continent, to do their utmost and make their full contribution to the policy of peace and disarmament, of detente and respect for all peoples' independence, of international understanding and collaboration.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS U.S. MILITARY PLANS IN FRG

LD121132 Prague CTK in English 1035 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Prague [no dateline as received] The proposal to reduce the level of U.S. Armed Forces in West Germany, submitted to the U.S. Senate recently, is a carefully planned screening manoeuvre closely connected with the planned deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

It pointed out that according to NATO figures, 96 cruise and 108 Pershing missiles are to be sited in West Germany in the first phase but that the real number is to be much higher, and that thousands of U.S. military personnel will come with the missiles.

The Pentagon's plans provide also for extensive changes in the structure and equipment of American divisions in West Germany. A large part of them will be moved from the left bank of the Rhine to areas closer to the GDR and Czechoslovak borders.

"The purpose of the changes in the troops deployment is clear: It is part of the preparations for an aggressive war against socialist countries in line with the U.S. concept of 'the first nuclear strike'. American divisions in West Germany are to be re-equipped and receive also new generation chemical weapons, tanks and planes. The new theatre missiles are to carry both nuclear and chemical warheads," RUDE PRAVO said. "These are the facts, and this is the background of the proposal which came up in the Senate," the daily said, adding that such attempts at camouflage are being made for public consumption in the United States, and to allay the fears of the West German public as the deadline for the planned deployment of new U.S. missiles is drawing near. "The missiles are to be an instrument by which Washington intends to pursue its global power interests. They are to be an instrument of the adventurous strategic doctrine of the United States which counts with an aggressive nuclear war."

U.S. APPOINTMENTS MAY AIM AT ARMS ACCORD DELAY

LD162140 Prague CTK in English 1938 GMT 16 Jan 83

[By Karel Cisar]

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan again showed the world last week that in his policy one must reckon with everything.

However, every [one] of his surprises has always been a step back and not forward which also applies to the replacing of both the head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the head of the U.S. delegation to the Vienna disarmament talks. Reagan dismissed people who started to understand problems and replaced them with still greater hawks.

Every such action means loss of time and that is extremely important particularly in the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear missiles. Reagan's "change of horses" arouses justified suspicion that the United States in fact seeks this loss of time in an effort to prevent the reaching of an agreement and thus to be able to deploy new nuclear medium range missiles in Eastern Europe regardless of the stand of its NATO allies.

President Reagan's decision to replace the leading men in his arms control team is explained in Washington by claiming that it was necessary to end "disarray and chaos". At the same time it is being asserted that this will in no way influence the stand of the United States in Geneva or Vienna.

Nevertheless, a question arises in this connection of how could Washington tolerate for two years "disarray and chaos" in such an important question as disarmament which President Reagan himself likes to call the most urgent problem of our generation.

The bewildered silence in the capitals of West European countries proves that Reagan's changes in the arms control team also surprised all his allies causing uncertainty or rather confusion. It is certain that also for the U.S. NATO allies Reagan has become as inscrutable as his prececessor and that he only stepped up the unpredictable character of the U.S.

COMMENTARY ON EEC RESOLUTION REJECTION

AU142054 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 14 Jan 83

["Not Everybody Is Crazy" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Jan 14 (BTA observer A. Krispin) -- Last night the West European Parliament refused to involve Bulgaria in the assassination attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II in May 1981, reported the FRANCE PRESSE from Strassbourg. With 50 votes against 31 and 10 abstained the members of the elective body of the European Economic Community rejected a draft resolution submitted by the group of the rightist French parties in which Bulgaria was accused of involvement in "an international plot" against the pope.

The draft resolution in question was aimed at rendering certain prestige to the slanderous campaign against Bulgaria. Mention deserves the fact that this step was undertaken precisely at a time when the Italian law was unable to provide convincing proofs of a Bulgarian participation in the papal assassination attempt and was started [as received] concerning the role of the Italian secret services in the affair. The authors of the draft resolution were apparently trying to pump up anew the air-leaking anticommunist balloon.

No doubts can be cast on the anticommunist orthodozy of the majority of the deputies of the West European Parliament. But just because of this the fact that this very parliament has rejected such a pronouncedly anticommunist and anti-Bulgarian resolution is particularly telling. This fact testifies that the slanderous campaign about a "Bulgarian hand" in the assassination attempt has failed to knit together a sufficiently plausible version.

In spite of the antipathies of the bourgeois politicians in the West European Parliament to the socialist countries and to communism, the majority of them were unwilling to get openly and officially engaged with an affair threatening to collapse any moment. So they were in a hurry to ward off as soon as possible the anticommunist ball so obligingly passed to them.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 9-15 JANUARY

AU151551 [Editorial Report] Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy minister of the Council of Ministers, attended a conference in Kozloduy on further expanding the capacities of the local nuclear electric power station, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 12 January. He was also reported to have attended and conveyed greetings to a celebration in Ruse on the 75th anniversary of the Georgi Dimitrov plant for the production of agricultural machines, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1600 GMT on 14 January.

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a conference of the Kyustendil Okrug Cultural Committee in Kyustendil, as noted by Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 12 January. Yordanov also attended a session on consituting an organizational council for journalistic and publishing activity and also for training cadres attached to the Committee for Culture, the Journalists Union and the Ministry of National Education, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1830 GMT on 13 January. In addition, he attended a conference of the Silistra Okrug Cultural Committee, as reported by Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1400 GMT on 15 January.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended the general assembly of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences in Sofia, according to Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1000 GMT on 12 January.

BULGARIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER DEPARTS

LD150128 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Dimitur Stoyanov, Bulgarian minister of internal affairs, and his delegation ended a working visit to Czechsolovakia today and left for the Bulgarian People's Republic. During his visit he held talks with the representatives of the Federal Interior Ministry. Mutual relations to date were assessed and it was stated that there are real prerequisites for intensifying this mutually advantageous cooperation further.

ASSEMBLY ENDORSES APPROVAL OF TREATY WITH LIBYA

LD132238 Prague CTK in English 1648 GMT 13 Jan 83

[Text] Prague (no date given) -- The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly recommended for approval the government draft treaty of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Libya, at the 14th joint meeting of the House of the People and the House of Nations legal committees here Thursday.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda appreciated the anti-imperialist policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, its aid to the national liberation movement and struggle against colonialism, Zionism, racism and apartheid. He pointed to the achievements of Libya in the 14 years since the overthrow of the royal regime.

The draft treaty, signed here last September during the visit of Libyan head of state Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi forms a reliable basis for further bilateral cooperation in economy, science and technology, education, culture, health care and other spheres.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES GUINEA TU DELEGATION

LD150156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, received in Prague today a delegation of the National Confederation of Workers of Guinea at the conclusion of their stay in Czechoslovakia. He expressed interest in further deepening contacts between the two trade union centers. The visit contributed to the successful development of these contacts.

OFFICIAL VIEWS SLOVAKIA'S WATER PROBLEM

AU131320 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Engineer Vladimir Margetin, Slovak minister of forestry and water economy: "Even a Drop of Water Has Its Price; Let Us Use Sources of Drinking Water Economically"]

[Summary] "One of the serious problems that has come to the fore of society's interest in the last few years, especially at times of minimal precipitation, is ensuring enough water for the needs of the national economy, particularly drinking water for meeting the population's growing needs. In view of the water economy situation in our country, this task is neither small nor easy."

Streams originating in Slovakia are deficient in water and their water levels depend on precipitation. The same is true of the sources of underground water.

"A limiting factor preventing a greater utilization of the sources of underground waters is their quality, especially in the valleys of large rivers. The quality is negatively influenced by the concentration of housing settlements and industry and, recently, also by the intensification of agricultural production. Another limiting factor as regards sources of water is the conflicting interests of capital construction on the one hand and the sectors' economic activity on the other."

The only abundant source of drinking water in Slovakia from the long-range point of view is the Danube. The Rye Island [marshland between the Little Danube and the Danube] also contains the greatest reserves of underground drinking water in Slovakia, with a capacity of 16 to 20 cubic meters per second. However, these sources can be used to supply Bratislava and West Slovakia only. In Central and East Slovkia, virtually all sources of underground drinking water have been tapped already. From now on, all large settlements and regions will have to be supplied from water reservoirs utilizing surface waters. Roughly 19 percent of all drinking water produced in Slovakia already comes from surface sources.

"Despite all difficulties, we cannot speak of an absolute shortage of drinking water in Slovakia. What we must point out, however, is the uneconomical use of water, bordering frequently on an outright irresponsible approach to its consumption. Statistical data reveal that in 1980 we consumed 442 million cubic meters of drinking water, which was 4 times more than in 1960 and 11 times more than in 1950. In 20 years, between 1960 and 1980, the consumption of drinking water per capita and day increased from 290 to 405 liters."

For the sake of illustration, in 1979 the consumption of drinking water per capita and day in Belgian households amounted to 104 liters; in Denmark to 177 liters, in the FRG to 139 liters, in Sweden to 201 liters, in Switzerland to 261 liters and in Norway to 139 liters.

"At present we are short of about 1.7 cubic meters per second in capacities to ensure troublefree supplies of drinking water. The cause of the disproportions must be seen in the fact that the construction of new apartments is proceeding at a much faster rate than the increase in the sources of drinking water. In the 1961-1970 period we built sources of drinking water with a capacity of 7.5 cubic meters per second but the number of apartments increased by 166,000. In the subsequent decade, between 1971 and 1980, the number of apartments increased by 264,000 wheras the capacities of drinking water increased by 7.8 cubic meters per second. That means that with the same increment in sources it was necessary to meet the needs for drinking water of an additional 100,000 apartments." The proportion between the housing construction plan on the one hand and the construction of sources of drinking water on the other was upset.

"The disproportions were further enhanced by inequality in assessing the social importance of various capital investment projects. Investments in water economy trickled down to the category of 'other investments.' This is also most likely why the fulfillment of tasks in this sector of capital investment never exceeded 85 percent in the last 5-year plans." However, as a result of joint efforts by our ministry and the Slovak Ministry of Construction, the fulfillment of investment plans in the water economy improved significantly last year.

"On the basis of a redefined concept and a resolution of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic and proceeding from the analyses that have been carried out, we consider it absolutely essential to begin in the near future the construction of projects necessary for supplying Humenne, Michalovce, Vranov, Presov and Kosice with drinking water from the Starina and Domasa water reservoirs; Cadca, Kysuce and Zilina from the Nova Bystrica reservoir; Prievidza and Ziar nad Hronom from the Turcek reservoir; Lucenec and Velky Krtis from the Laminec reservoir and Trnava, Senica and Southern Moravia from the Rye Island.

"Until these projects begin to operate, it will be necessary to implement some measures aimed at bridging the current problems. It is essential to raise the waterworks' operational standards and to streamline water consumption."

The maintenance and repairs of water economy installations will have to be improved. Because of inadequate maintenance, losses average 20 percent of all drinking water produced. The wear and tear of the basic assets, whose value exceeds Kcs14 billion, is in the range of 30 percent.

"The current problems in supplying the population with drinking water were dealt with recently, not for the first time, by the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee and the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic. The measures adopted by them have a strictly binding character. By their comprehensiveness and effectiveness, they ensure a solution of the population's supplies with drinking water." The measures do not concern the employees of the water economy sector alone but are addressed to everyone, to all consumers of drinking water. They stress, above all, the need for a strictly economical use of water.

"The complexity of the problems concerning the supplies of drinking water to the population requires that we steadily bear in mind that water is one of the vital necessities of life. We do not obtain it easily and it has its price. The costs connected with ensuring it in the needed quantity and quality are high. That is why we should cherish it and handle it economically."

ADDITIONS TO ZATOPEK ON MANAGEMENT PLAN CHANGES

Insert the following additions to the item entitled "RUDE PRAVO Urges Changes in Management System," published in the 12 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page D 3, thereby making the processing indicator read [Text].

Page D 4, second paragraph, after the last line, ending ...management of Society," insert:

The targets in developing management must be linked, above all, to changes in raising its soundness, performance and efficiency. The general validity of the economic law of time is apparent also in management. This is not only a question of making management less time-intensive, it means reducing the duration of the management and decision-making cycle, making sure that decisions are made on time and so forth, but what matters are also the costs of social labor connected with this process. So far, these costs have not been monitored and evaluated in a systematic way.

Therefore, the efficiency of management is to a considerable degree dependent on the overall costs, especially of information-gathering, which constitute the decisive item of management and are most demanding in terms of the consumption of social labor. These costs are dependent on the selection and gathering of information for management in the necessary quantity, on the quality of this information, the correct place and time, the processing of the data and their sensible use and storage.

What matters, aside from achieving decisive savings of social labor, is limiting the time losses incurred from carrying out unproductive activities or activities that are not geared to the respective level of management and using and comprehensively applying the latest findings of science and technology. Science and its methods streamline management by reducing its time-intensiveness to the minimum and increasing its performance to the maximum. They are becoming the criterion for optimizing the target orientations.

Management can develop... (adding omitted passage)

Same page, third paragraph, in the third line, after "...an organic whole," insert:

The quality of information-gathering determines the planning or decision-making activities which, in turn, must be organized and motivated and whose results we must know to determine the need for feedback information, control activity and so forth. When some components.... (adding omitted passage)

Same page, after the sixth paragraph, ending "...guidelines and instructions," insert:

The expectation that computer technology would 'bring order' into the sphere of information, would streamline the need for data, save manpower and so forth has been fulfilled only partially. It is only today that we, in retrospect, discover a considerable nonuniformity of models and technical equipment, diversity of data bases and language systems, inadequate use of computer technology in solving complex math-statistical and optimization tasks, the top management's lack of interest in its effective development and so forth.

Truly rational and scientific approaches to shaping, organizing and developing information systems and devising concepts of an effective use of computer technology in management are still the exception rather than the rule. Even at places that have already introduced the technology and have been using it for a relatively long time, there is either -- in proportion to the actual needs of management -- a needless surplus of information -- especially information of an operative, short-term nature in the area of production -- or a lack of it.

It is being.... (adding omitted passage)

Same page, after the seventh paragraph, ending "...MORE of them," insert:

When we have one supplier of, let us say, metallurgical material and are glad to receive the material that was contracted properly and on time at all, regardless of the date, we can scarcely decide about the quantity and date of purchase most suitable from the viewpoint of transportation, storage and stock maintenance costs and use for that purpose the findings of the "theory of stock."

Even where the.... (adding omitted passage)

Page D 6, after the third paragraph, ending "...development of socialism," insert:

Management is becoming increasingly complex and the need for applying objective criteria in it and the demands on knowledge are increasing. It comprises an ever increasing number of new activities, both simple and very complicated, that require original information, timely and accurate decisions, organizational flexibility at all levels and a more strongly differentiated system of evaluation, values and incentives.

Where formerly the practice, experience and routine skills of the supervisor were sufficient, the present requires the application of the methods of team rationalization diagnosis [metody tymove racionalizacni diagnostiky], the utilization of optimization models, the use of computer technology in looking for and selecting the best alternative solutions, review by experts and the participation of specialized services.

It ceased to... (adding omitted passage)

MEMORIAL RALLY HELD IN BERLIN 16 JANUARY

Politburo Members Attend

LD161447 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0822 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Berlin, 16 Jan (ADN) -- In a traditional rally today Berlin workers honored the memory of the workers' leaders Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, murdered 64 years ago. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership who led the powerful demonstration were enthusiastically greeted by thousands of Berliners on the way along Frankfurter Allee toward the memorial of the socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde. Under the motto "In the spirit of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg for socialism and peace -- against imperialist arms drive and war" tens of thousands of men, women, and children from all Berlin enterprises as well as the Berlin city boroughs joined the traditional procession in memory of the unforgotten revolutionaries.

Demonstrating with Erich Honecker were other SED Central Committee Politburo members and candidates, including Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumann, Harry Tisch, Werner Jarowinskiy, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski, Gerhard Schuerer; Dr Lother Kolditz, president of the National Council of the GDR National Front; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the Council of State; and Manfred Flegel, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Hans Reichelt, Rudolph Schulze, Dr Gerhard Weiss, and Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

The demonstration was attended by other members and candidates of the SED Central Committee, other members of the Council of Ministers, the Presidium of the People's Chamber, the Council of State and the National Council of the National Front, personages from all parties and mass organizations as well as representatives of the Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters of the GDR.

Hoffmann Addresses Participants

DW161057 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 0833 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Speech by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and minister of national defense, at commemoration rally for Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg at the socialists' memorial in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends: Almost to the hour and the day 64 years ago, the world learned of the insidious murder of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. Two outstanding fighters of the German and international workers movement, whose hearts beat full of passion to the end for the proletariat tormented by exploitation and imperialist war, were no longer alive. Karl Liebnecht and Rosa Luxemburg died under the rifle butts and the murderous bullets of the counterrevolutionary soldateska because they had challenged the mortal enemies of mankind through remorseless struggle.

Full of sorrow over the irretrievable loss of two of our best, while at the same time determined to preserve and continue their immortal legacy, Clara Zetkin at the time wrote the prophetic words: The assassinated are not dead; their hearts continue to beat in history, and their spirit shines far beyond these dark, but not hopeless, days. The proletariat will take up its rich heritage which Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg left in word and deed, and in their life's work and example. The assassinated live, and they will be the victors of the future.

The legacy of Liebknecht and Luxemburg has not only outlived but characterized the past 6 and 1/2 decades. This legacy guided the best sons and daughters of the German people in the campaign against exploitation and imperialist war preparation; it imbued those with strength and optimism who fought and suffered on the frontlines of the anti-fascist resistance struggle during the years of fascist Hitlerite barbarism. And it imbued all those who, filled with revolutionary energy, engaged as activists of the first hour and fraternally supported by our liberators from the country of Lenin, rallied the people in urban and rural areas to prepare the ground for our contemporary socialist homeland.

Today we bow before the final resting place of the two great German patriots and internationalists in veneration and commemoration of two splendid, uncompromising, and passionate fighters for mankind's most noble cause. We do not stand at the graves of Liebknecht and Luxemburg as ones who are deprived of their rights, trampled on and tormented. We stand here as the preservers and continuers of the ideas of Marx and Engels, Lenin, Liebknecht, and Luxemburg; as the protagonists and completers of the revolution; and as the victors of history.

The demands raised as a programmatic militant goal by the party of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg during the founding of the Communist Party of Germany around the turn of 1918-19 have become vivid reality in our GDR: free working comrades instead of employers and their wage slaves, work is no one's pain because it is everyone's duty; and a life worthy of human beings for everyone who does his duty for society.

Under the tested leadership of the SED, in the unshakable class and arms alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist states, and thanks to the untiring diligence of millions of working people in cities and in the countryside, a state has emerged in the native country of Marx and Engels in which freedom and human dignity have found a solid home forever, a state in which man is man. In this, our state, no family father needs to fear for his job and his future and that of his wife and children. No mother needs to be afraid that her adolescent daughters and sons will remain without training and vocation. Our women and girls enjoy equal rights in the family and marriage, in vocation, and in society. Old people are not driven into isolation, but, thanks to the care of our socialist society, feel secure and comfortable.

It is this very humane existence and the constant work of our Marxist-Leninist party for the well-being of society and of every individual which provide a reliable guarantee for future successes and for new and outstanding work achievements which the working people of our country have planned for Karl-Marx Year.

Dear comrades and friends, Karl Liebknecht's and Rosa Luxemburg's remorseless fight for the liberation of mankind from the terrible scourge of imperialist wars was inseparably linked with their struggle for freedom and human dignity. The Communist Party of Germany's program said that only in a society where socialism rules will the earth no longer be desecrated by human blood; only then can it be said that the latest war was the last. This humanist militant goal of the German workers class has been created in our socialist republic of workers and peasants. No one here is interested in war and the arms race; no one is here who might derive profit from the production of war materiel and who (?wants war).

Servitude and hate among peoples have been deprived of their social basis once and for all in our country. The womb from which imperialist war fury crawled twice in our century to bring immeasurable sorrow to the peoples has ceased to exist in our part of Germany.

It is also for this reason that from its beginning the GDR has been firmly and loyally standing at the side of the Soviet Union, which is the strongest and mightiest peace power in the world. This is why we also feel allied -- beyond all class barriers, differences in beliefs, and borders -- with all those who condemn the arms buildup plans of the United States and NATO and who work against them in Washington, New York, London, Rome, Bonn, and Paris. For this reason we cannot and will not spare any strength to halt the imperialist arms race and to avert the danger of war which is menacing mankind. As the heirs of the legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, we owe this to those two leaders and martyrs of the revolutionary German workers movement. We owe this to our children and grandchildren, and to all those who will come after us.

Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were two people whose revolutionary work for the vital interests of the working people always excelled through an exemplary unity of word and deed. Lessing wrote that there is no history without deeds. This is true, however, this applies not only to history, that is to what is past: Without deeds there is also no future.

How very valid this truism is in our era in which we cannot think of the future without simultaneously thinking of peace and in which nothing can be done for the future without simutaneously advocating and fighting for peace with determination. Rosa Luxemburg wrote that fighting for peace means ruthlessly employing all means of power of the workers class and, like Liebknecht, not shrinking from any sacrifice and danger. Never before in mankind's history has peace been as endangered as it is today, yet never before have the means of power of the workers class and its socialist states -- the most decisive force for preserving peace in the world -- been as great as they are today.

Fighting for peace requires us to do absolutely everything today to make socialism invincible politically and spiritually, economically and militarily. For this reason it remains an irrefutable fact that the more it is strengthened in every respect, the better our GDR will be able to live up to its part in the struggle for the solution of the vital issues of our era and in the international controversy over war and peace.

Struggling for peace in our time is a requirement placed on all countries, states, political movements, and organizations throughout the world that are interested in peace.

Aware of this responsibility, the Warsaw Pact members proposed to the NATO countries in their Prague declaration to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force. This would be a practicable and even decisive step toward developing equal security and peaceful cooperation among states throughout the world.

At the same time advocating peace is a basic political and moral challenge to each individual who wishes to live to see the future and to make it secure for his children. Therefore, every citizen in our republic has the duty to give his best wherever society has placed him, and to repeatedly examine whether he has been doing everything humanly possible for peace.

In this respect the 10th SED Congress decisions serve as a reliable signpost pointing far into the future. Strengthening peace requires the enhancement of the party's political leadership on all levels, the strengthening of its militant power and the deepening of its alliance with the working people. This is in line with the significant decisions of the fifth SED Central Committee plenum. To constantly be abreast of the tasks, we rely on what has been achieved, on our multitude of good experiences, and on the diligence, initiative, and creativity of the working people throughout our country.

Preserving peace requires forging even more closely and solidly our class and arms alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; it requires always keeping in mind the vital interests and the security interests of the socialist community as a whole in our work and in everything we do. The more stable and durable we make our alliance, the more effective our contribution will be to the common cause of peace and socialism.

Last but not least, ensuring peace also means guaranteeing reliably and at all times without interruption the military protection of socialism. Protecting peace and protecting socialism are inseparable. Whoever is serious about his family's happiness in life and about a happy and free and easy future for our children, must and will always do his part to ensure that socialism and peace are held in strong and secure hands.

Let us cultivate and preserve the immortal revolutionary legacy of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg by our common deeds; let us honor them by serving socialism and peace! [applause]

GOVERNMENT REPORTS 1982 ECONOMIC STATISTICS

LD150658 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1659 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 14 Jan (ADN) -- The report of the State Central Administration for Statistics on the implementation of the national economic plan shows that 1982 once again saw strong economic growth which is remarkable measured by international standards. A particularly active part in this was played by the working teams of industry which provided goods worth M2.9 billion in excess of the plan objectives of the combines and enterprises for the population and the national seconomy as well as for exports. The combines overfulfilled the plan by more than 2 day's output in the industrial commodity production. Socialist agriculture managed to bring in the biggest grain harvest in the history of the GDR.

The unity of economic and social policy proved itself to be a source of creative initiatives with which thousands of working teams gave their best in the interest of society.

The report points out that it has been possible to deepen substantially intensification in all areas of the national economy and to arrive at a more favorable cost-benefit ratio. The high increase in output deprives primarily from an increase in labor productivity. For the first time it has been possible to achieve final-product growth above all through higher increased processing with absolutely decreased use of materials and energy. Industry achieved the highest annual reduction of costs to date.

The good record of 1982 confirms that favorable starting positions for further implementing the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress have been created. The fifth meeting of the SED Central Committee conveyed the necessary guidelines in order to make the economic strategy, which aims at the prosperity of the people and peace, still more effective.

One task of paramount importance, it is emphasized in conclusion, is to conduct in all combines, enterprises, institutions, and cooperatives continuous comparative performance appraisal; to adopt best methods for the work of each and every one; and to make the principles of socialist management and socialist thrift consistently fully effective for the growth of the national income.

The produced national income rose by 3 percent to over M200 billion. Industry whose net production is controlled by the industrial ministries grew by 5 percent and made the decisive contribution toward this. Industrial commodity production controlled by the industrial ministries rose by 4.3 percent and in the national economy by 3.2 percent.

Industrial performance growth is based above all on higher productivity and efficiency. Labor productivity in the area controlled by the industrial ministries rose on the basis of industrial commodity production by 3.6 percent, measured on the net production by 4.3 percent. Twenty-seven combines achieved commodity production growths exclusively through higher labor productivity. Scientific-technological progress was accelerated. The quality level of industrial production rose further.

Investment activity, to a greater extent than in previous years, was directed at the speedy economic utilization of scientific-technological findings and shorter rationalization times.

Building industry performance rose by 4.2 percent compared with the previous year. In housing construction 187,053 new or modernized homes represent the highest annual result to date. In agriculture 3,980 kg represent the highest annual yield per hectare to date. Over 1 million tons more grain was harvested than in the previous year. The transportation tasks of the national economy were managed with lower expenditure than in 1981. GDR exports rose by 14 percent.

One expression of social security is the performances and allocations from public resources of the state for housing and the maintenance of stable rents, for safeguarding stable consumer prices for basic requirements and for public utility charges and fares, as well as for meeting the growing public health, social, and intellectual-cultural needs of the population. The net money incomes of the population rose commensurate with the growing performances by M3.4 billion or 3 percent compared with the previous year. Retail trade turnover rose to over M103 billion. In education efficiency and quality of the lessons continuously increased. In the public health sector 4,782 places were completed in retirement and nursing homes and 3,714 places in residential homes for older citizens and citizens requiring care.

Physical culture and sports have witnessed a further stimulus. Culture and the arts have promoted the development of the workers' creativity and disposition to work as well as the formation of their socialist way of life with new works. The capital Berlin was developed further as the political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center of the socialist GDR.

The tasks of national defense and internal security and order were comprehensively realized as an inseparable part of the national economic plan.

Concerning industrial plan fulfillment the report states that this expressed both the increase of the material production volume as well as the increase in efficiency, especially the reduction achieved in the unit consumption of energy, raw, and other materials, as well as the adding of higher value to products. The highest annual reduction to date of unit consumption of economically important energy sources, raw, and other materials was achieved at over 6 percent. Decisive for the overfulfillment of plan objectives of the net production was that the basic material costs per M100 of commodity production dropped by 2.6 percent compared with the previous year.

Output of microelectronic products rose altogether by 29 percent. They dynamic development in this area created further preconditions for the broad industrial utilization of microelectronics. High growth rates were achieved for machine-tool building products as well as for important machinery and equipment for rationalization and exports as well as a number of consumer goods. Home production of rationalization equipment increased by 18 percent.

Over 80 percent of the production growth was a result of increased labor productivity. Utilization of important production installations amounted in industry to 15.1 hours per calendar day. Prime cost per M100 of commodity production was reduced by 2 percent compared with the previous year. This is the highest annual reduction to date.

The cost-benefit ratio of scientific-technological work also improved and the development time for over two-thirds of the research and development tasks was shortened to less than 2 years through greater concentration of the resources. In 1982 4,900 findings of scientific-technological work were transferred into production.

In order to increase labor productivity 509 million working hours were saved through the use of scientific-technological findings for the purposeful modernization of production sections as well as the introduction of new and the rationalization of existing technological processes in the national economy. This corresponds to the manpower of 280,000 jobs while at the same time making the work easier. Health-endangering working conditions and physically heavy work were totally eliminated for 31,000 workers.

Through the use of scientific-technological findings in the development of production efficiency and quality on the path of upgrading the following results were achieved:

-- The production of top products for exports and the supply of the national economy rose by 13 percent compared with 1981;

-- Unit energy consumption, by simultaneous substitution of liquid energy sources with indigenous natural gas and solid fuels, was reduced by an equivalent of 13.5 million tons of raw lignite. Compared with the previous year this saving rose by 3.5 million tons;

-- The improvement of the economical use of materials, especially the utilization of higher-valued material ranges, the introduction of material-saving constructions to improve the mass-performance ratio and the change of the production structure through higher-value products made possible a reduction in unity rolled steel consumption of 400,000 tons; in castings, of 50,000 tons; in aluminum, of 10,000 tons; and in cement, of over 300,000 tons.

The number of inventions registered with the patent office rose by 15 percent compared with 1981.

In the publicly-owned industry 1.8 million workers participated in the innovator movement. The annual benefit of innovations adopted in practice amounted to M4.9 billion.

For the scheduled development of the material-technological basis, especially its modernization, and the continuation at the social policy M54.3 billion were invested in the national economy in 1982, including M26.5 billion in industry. In areas such as microelectronics, robotics, and the processing of raw materials 16 percent of industrial investments were used. Extensive rationalization of investments were carried out to modernize existing fixed captial assets. Their share of industrial investments amounted to 40 percent. In the processing industry half of the investments were spent on rationalization.

Investments for housing construction, education, public health, and social welfare amounted to M9 billion.

In the construction industry, the production plan objectives were fulfilled by 101 percent. Building work for the national economy rose by 4.2 percent compared with the previous year. Some 187,053 homes were newly-built or modernized which are 7,458 homes more than planned and 1,703 more than in the previous year. Some 122,417 new homes were completed, including 14,149 owner-occupied homes and 64,636 homes were modernized. The following new facilities for children and pupils were provided: 13,868 places in nurseries; 28,139 places in kindergartens; 2,539 classrooms; and 151 school gymnasiums. Also built were 25 youth club houses with 2,895 places.

Concerning the plan fulfillment in agriculture, forestry, and food industry the report states that thanks to the diligent work of cooperative farmers and agricultural workers a total yield of over 10 million tons of grain was achieved, with an average yield of 3,980 kg per hectare. Yields for other crops were less favorable. Crop yield losses due to the weather and animal losses have meant that agriculture's contribution to the produced national income has remained below last year's contribution the report states.

The plan for crop sales to the state was fulfilled or overfulfilled for grain, edible potatoes, and fruit. Sales of oil seeds, sugarbeet, and vegetables were not fully in keeping with the plan. Foot-and-mouth disease resulted in livestock losses. Overall livestock developed according to the plan. The plan for sales of livestock farming products to the state was overfulfilled for hen eggs. Planned sales were not fully achieved with regard to slaughter cattle and milk.

Concerning transport performance the report details the following information. The railways carried 323 million tons of goods which represents an increase of 4 percent compared with 1981. As a result railway's share in transporting goods inland rose from 68 to 72 percent. In 1982 140 kilometers of electrified lines were put into operation. Inland shipping transported 17 million tons of goods, which is 1.2 percent more than in 1981. In road haulage goods transportation was reduced by 19 percent. This led to considerable savings in fuel. Public transport services carried on average 11 million people per day.

Concerning foreign trade the report notes that foreign trade turnover with the socialist countries has considerably increased. Foreign trade turnover with the USSR, the GDR's biggest trading partner, rose by 10 percent. The socialist economic integration with the USSR and other CEMA member countries was purposefully deepened further as the decisive precondition for the steady economic and social development of the GDR.

A considerable increase in exports to the developing countries and capitalist industrial countries was achieved, but the plan objectives were not fully achieved. The trade balance with the nonsocialist economic area showed an export surplus. Cooperation with the developing countries in the economic and scientific technological areas developed further on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

Thousands of enterprises have aligned their production to the demands of the world market. This led in important areas to improving the export structure and export profitability. In addition imports were saved.

The material and intellectual-cultural living standard of the people, the report continues, was safeguarded and further increased. With the continuation of the housing construction program, the centerpiece of the sociopolitical program, housing conditions improved for 558,000 citizens.

In 1982, 240,112 children were born, which is 2,569 children more than the year before.

The state contributions from public resources to the improving living conditions amounted to M61.3 billion which is 5.1 percent more than in the previous year. M8.7 billion were provided for the housing sector and for maintaining stable rents, M21.4 billion for maintaining stable consumer prices for daily requirements and public utility charges and fares, and M31.2 billion for meeting the growing public health, social and intellectual-cultural needs of the population.

A family of four received on average M938 per month in payments and allowances from the public resources of the state. The real income per capita of the population rose by 3.3 percent.

Retail trade turnover rose by M1 billion to over M103 billion. Supplies to the population of the basic foods continued at the high consumer level achieved, apart from a few dislocations of the rhythm in September-October. Consumption of a number of foods and nonessential foods and drinks rose further. The GDR is among the leading countries in the world in per capita consumption of food and nonessential foods and drinks.

Vocational training, the report notes, effectively contributed to the performance growth. All school graduates were assured of an apprenticeship or study place. In September 212,400 school graduates began their vocational training, 82,400 students began studies at a university or college and 68,200 students completed their studies successfully.

BARZEL REMARKS ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS VIEWED

LD170848 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0205 GMT 17 Jan 83

[Text] Berlin, 17 Jan (ADN) -- Monday's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the following commentary under the headline "Odd Behavior."

As can be seen from an interview given by Federal Minister Barzel during the present visit of Soviet Foreign Minister A.A. Gromyko, the Kohl government intends not only to broach issues concerned with security problems, which have a high priority during the present months, but also issues that affect the FRG's relations with the GDR. Such remarks by a member of the Bonn government are not merely unrealistic, they obviously contradict a statement made by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who only recently reemphasized that his policy toward the GDR proceeds from the concluded system of treaties and is characterized by continuity in this area.

All this means that a federal minister should recognize that no FRG Government, regardless of its politics, has the right, since the conclusion of the basic treaty, to interfere in the internal affairs of the GDR, let alone speak on behalf of all Germans. It is, therefore, completely inexplicable why a public figure of such high standing as a federal minister could confuse realities with his own personal wishes to such an extent.

It seems, incidentally, to have completely escaped the West Berlin MORGENPOST, which even devoted an editorial to this odd behavior, that in trips to foreign socialist countries GDR citizens have to have a minimum of M30 a day, which they receive in the a propriate currency. In comparing this with the minimum exchange levy imposed on citizens from Western countries, it is quite clear that at M25 it is still M5 less than the above-named sum.

BRIEFS

FINNISH ENVOY ENDS TOUR -- On 12 January Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received for a farewell visit Kauno Honkonen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to the GDR. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR OF MADAGASCAR RECEIVED -- On 12 January Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Frederic Randriamamonjy, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 83 p 2 AU]

GYORGY ACZEL GIVES LECTURE ON IDEOLOGY

LD151140 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 15 (MTI) -- Saturday's NEPSZABADSAG carries parts of a lecture delivered by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, at a national conference on issues of agitation, propaganda and cultural policy, earlier in the week.

Gyorgy Aczel describes the aims of the discussion as the enlivenment of ideological and intellectual life, and the support of favorable processes that Hungarian society is making in increasingly active response to the mounting difficulties and challenges of the era and the increasingly efficient forms of adjustment to the present situation.

Discussing the ideological struggle for peace Gyorgy Aczel analyses peaceful coexistence and cooperation. He is of the view that it will remain a valid historic phenomena as long as there are antagonistically opposed social systems and for Hungary [that] means "we are interested in overcoming rather than exacerbating the current crisis in the world economy.

"Whether or not cooperation can be safeguarded for the good of mankind, also depends on ideological factors. It depends on whether active anticommunism can be isolated and driven back, and whether we can step up cooperation with trends that, realizing the danger of the situation, are looking for ways of normalizing and promoting relations." "The ideological struggle is of vital importance, as is the repulsion of the campaign of slanders against socialism, and the realistic and convincing introduction of socialism's real aims, achievements, development and future, with an open discussion of the problems."

He added: "The analysis of the social and economic process of advanced capitalist countries has to sharpened." "It has to be realized that the current world economic recession means not only the crisis of individual economies but also a new stage in the general crisis of the capitalist system, a profound structural crisis."

Gyorgy Aczel says figures show there might be signs of crisis in individual socialist economies, but not in the CMEA, the socialist world system.

"In the main, difficulties originate in rapid dramatic change in external conditions. We have to raise the level and efficiency of our work at the same speed. It has become of key importance to rapidly adjust to external conditions, but delays is due to subjective factors such as mistakes of management and shortcomings when putting plans into practice, and not to the basic structure of socialism.

Hungary exports over 40 percent of its gross national output. Consequently, "it is more exposed than other countries to international economic processes, particularly those of capitalist countries."

"For over two decades we have deliberately continued the economic management reform. Although the reform has prepared the economy for stricter requirements, it has also given rise to excessive self-confidence. Recently, some progress has been made towards assessing the situation realistically, yet more has to be done with regard to standards of production and consumer requirements."

Adequate preparations have to be made for the current challenges. The present and near future will show whether Hungary can ultimately succeed in overcoming the disadvantage-our position it inherited from history and surmount what remains of backwardness. It will either be raised to one of the socially and economically most advanced countries, or face protracted stagnation.

Gyorgy Aczel goes on to analyse some of the issues subject to public discussion in Hungary.

Discussing genuine national interests he dismissed the view that the economy is opposed to culture and national feeling. "Over the past quarter of a century we have strived to develop the awareness of the nation -- an important intellectual cohesive force of socialist Hungary -- with reliance on progressive national and internationalist traditions.

"We are proud to have constructed a society that is freer and more democratic than at any other time in our history and to have established an economy which even our enemies have to admit has stood the test of time. With our socialist development we have become part of the major trends of universal progress. Interest in the achievements and experiences of socialist Hungary is now greater than ever before.

"Discussing the history of the peoples of the Danubian basin, some people list past affronts and discuss which side committed more crimes. Such conduct is often a response to the nationalism of others. We are of the view that nationalism, chauvinism and national hatred should not be answered in the same terms. We are convinced that an unscientific and unhistoric approach and the cult of anachronisms cannot serve national awareness either in this country or elsewhere, and we are opposed to any such attempts." The contributor points out that the principal aim of national minorities living in Hungary and Hungarian minorities living in neighbouring countries is a cultural link.

Discussing socialist democracy, Gyorgy Aczel stressed: "When conditions become increasingly adverse, democracy has to be broadened, not narrowed."

The contributor recalled that in the early 1950s -- under threatening external conditions -- there were distortions that had tragic consequences. "In November 1956 we pledged never to return to such distortions. We based our renewed socialism on confidence."

"In order to adequately respond to the current economic challenge, creative forces have to be concentrated, and efficiency, competitiveness and flexibility increased. Such aims would be unattainable without the promotion of socialist democracy. We want to continue the reform process that was worked out and started in the 1960s."

"Today it is vital to make the operation, atmosphere and work style of existing forums more open." "Passivity has to be overcome, problems openly discussed and courageously faced, and supporters of the cause rallied." It is not enough to formulate the interests of individual strata and groups. These interests have to evaluate in order to find out what is the most appropriate for the given place and time and adjustment made to the general national interest.

"For a considerable period of time it has been the guiding principle of the ideological work of our party that Marxism does not have a monopoly in this country, but it has been our immediate goal to promote the hegemony of Marxism. We admit that our society is not homogeneous ideologically and that, dominant as the role of Marxist ideology is, there is some ideological pluralism." "Nowadays there are representatives of trends which would gladly abolish Marxist hegemony.

"We are convinced that perfect and complete Marxism does not exist and never will. People who expect Marxism to be a panacea are dogmatic and do not understand the ideology even if they talk of modernization and progress. It is evident that ideology has to keep pace with the development of society, so pitfalls and the dangers of spontaneity and pragmatism can be avoided.

"The past 25 years have convinced us that in the field of ideology, it is possible to achieve a lasting and genuinely ideological result only in debates with partners of other convictions, with ideological means and through conviction.

"As far as present aims are concerned, we do not want to resort to more administrative interventions, but use instead the more efficient, fast and wide-ranging action of Marxists."

Discussing the policy of alliances, Gyorgy Aczel said: "We stick to the policy that -- irrespective of world outlook -- we want to cooperate with everybody who is not opposed to the socialist system, accepts its constitutional order and contributes with more to the building of a socialist society, even if they hold different views on a large number of issues." The balanced and fair relation to the churches and believers shows we put this principle into practice. We do not want to put excessive burdens on the policy of alliances with forced ideological campaigns." "However, nobody should think that our attitude to the marginal extremist, opposition groups is alliance policy. We welcome people who decide to dissociate themselves from opposition groups. Just like before, we are ready to give anyone who wants to participate in the national consensus a new start. However, we do not regard people as allies, who expect the worsening of our situation, attempt to criticize our achievement, and disregard the law.

Gyorgy Aczel points out that the ideological approach to the allies is based on mutual confidence. "Today more than before we intend to liven up dialogue, which should be genuinely two-way. As before, we stand to benefit from debate because it stimulates new thoughts and approaches."

Discussing problems of Hungary's cultural and artistic life, the contributor said that there is a nation-wide readiness and willingness to act. "People want to preserve what they have achieved, and what we, with joint effort, have achieved." "People approve of responsible and courageous measures, and show understanding for unavoidable measures, but severely criticize if they find we do not practice what we preach.

"Criticism of society in a responsible, perhaps, passionate way, but always committed to a positive cause, and responsible representation of the contradictions of society can hardly be mistaken for the nihilistic attitude that is gaining ground, the negativism that rejects all historic values and achievements, the resignation without hope, and the disillusionment disguised as ideology, or doomsday mood.

"We do not expect intellectual life, and agit-prop to gloss over the contradictions of socialist development. We need a critical analysis of our historical path and evaluation of present reality. However, criticism must not rob the people of the meaning of the accepted values of their past, which were achieved by hard work, struggle and sacrifice, and of the achievements and ideals of the present."

Gyorgy Aczel spoke of the responsibility of the central authorities. "There is scope for improvement with regard to the information and orientation of the centre, and our responsibility and definition of competence. However, the view that action against violations of social norms need a decision from the centre is unacceptable.

"We stick to the policy that was introduced in 1957 that in ideology and culture the party's guiding role is exercised chiefly in the form of ideological orientation and that concrete work should be directed by the competent 'workshops' -- research institutes, university departments, editorial offices, studios, publishing houses and theatres -- who work autonomously and responsibly, while the medium-level party and state organizations encourage and supervise.

"We do not plan to centralize direction as it would create too many administrative measures, limit the freedom of workships and narrow scope for healthy initiative. On the contrary, if we do succeed in convincing the workshops to more responsibly and actively participate in the creation and propagation of values and ideological debate, then we can improve the social impact of cultural values, and there will be more realistic conditions for the necessary broadening of democracy."

Finally, Gyorgy Aczel said: "In discussing problems of theory we should more courageously rely on the international forces and achievements of Marxism, and particularly on developing ideological cooperation with fraternal parties of the socialist countries.

"However, no one can solve our problems or evaluate our experiences, but our evaluations can be of use to other countries: They are important in the international practice of socialism. Analysing our experiences Hungarian Marxists can contribute to the international development of Marxism-Leninism."

MSZMP DEPARTMENT HEAD ON FOREIGN POLICY

ID140552 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1945 GMT 13 Jan 83

[From the "Panorama" program; interview with Matyas Szuros, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Presenter] Where is our place in this restless world burdened with contradictions? What can Hungary, Hungarian foreign policy, do to ease tension? Is there, in fact, a Hungarian foreign policy and if there is, what are its characteristics? We asked Matyas Szuros, head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, to talk about these questions.

[Begin recording] [Question] Matyas Szuros has been head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department for the last 6 months. How did you get to this post?

[Answer] After graduation my teachers suggested that I carry on my studies in a philosophy department. However, by accident I became a diplomat.

[Question] By accident?

[Answer] By accident, because one of my classmates had intended to pursue a diplomatic career. He had reservations, however, and suggested to me that we should change professions. He told me that he had read that diplomats were often assassinated or became the object of various actions and as I found this rather touching I agreed to change with him. We did so and I graduated in Moscow in diplomacy. Thereafter I worked in the Foreign Ministry and then found myself in Berlin as a young diplomat. From Berlin I went to the Foreign Affairs Department where I worked for 10 years as a member of the political staff or as deputy head of the department. Then, I was an ambassador for 7 years -- 3 years in Berlin and 4 years in Moscow. From Moscow I came back to be head of the department.

[Question] What languages do you read and what do you read?

[Answer] Besides my mother tongue I speak Russian, German, and English. I keep in touch with the news and read the papers in these languages.

[Question] Do you read a great deal every day?

[Answer] One has to read rather a lot. One is dealing with the whole world and must keep in touch with events.

[Question] What does it mean, Hungarian foreign policy? How can we define it?

[Answer] I would start by saying that there are no two countries with an identical foreign policy.

As regards the basic principles, we follow the same considerations as the other socialist countries, but Hungary is a very open little country, one that reacts very sensitively to the events of the world. This is connected with its size, geographical location, economic potential, and history. We have chosen the socialist path of social development. In other words, we are committed.

Now, as everyone knows, we say the same things in Budapest, Moscow, Paris, and Washington. Why are Hungarian foreign political endeavors special? What are its particular features? This is connected primarily with the history of the country. The particular features follow from this. Besides this, they follow from economic circumstances. After all, the country is poor in raw materials and depends on international cooperation.

I would like to mention in connection with history that under present-day circumstances as well, the settlement of our relations with our neighbors is one of our most important tasks. What is involved here is that the foreign policy of a country starts with its allies and even more with its neighbors. We are endeavoring, on the one hand, in the spirit of our joint goals to develop our relations with the neighboring socialist countries, also keeping our national interests in mind. However, we also have it in mind that the nationalities living in the neighboring country should play the role of the link that connects us. Thus, there are various tasks that have been left to us from history which show the particularity of Hungarian foreign policy.

Life, particularly in the wake of the events which occurred in the middle of the fifties, has forced us to be sober and to think realistically. I could illustrate with examples from 1982 where the particular features of Hungarian foreign policy manifested themselves or in what respects it differed from -- besides the shared fundamental features -- the foreign policy of other, similar socialist countries. It is a well-known fact that in 1982 we were the subject of mainly negative effects from the outside. These had to be countered. What were these negative effects? They were first of all of an economic nature: in other words, problems with marketing, the worries caused us by the development of international financial circumstances, and so on. Besides this, the whole of international life became tense.

I must note here that relations became tense primarily between the two leading powers. In other words, there is a contrast with the years of the cold war when the cooling of relations had a global character. However, the relations between these two leading powers and the deterioration in the atmosphere has had, of course, an influence on the entire international arena. Now, in this situation events occurred whereby our international contacts, instead of narrowing, in fact expanded.

[Question] How did this come about?

[Answer] I would refer to the fact that Janos Kadar visited Bonn, Mitterrand came to Hungary, and this was the first time that a French president visited our country. This was a very interesting event. Besides this, we joined the IMF and the World Bank. Our premier also visited various countries from Austria to Turkey. Comrade Pal Losonczi went to Portugal and so on. Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai visited the United States and met President Reagan. Besides this, I can refer to the fact that the United Nations General Assembly has a Hungarian chairman, and so forth and so on. Thus, in this tense international situation we have been able to expand our contacts, to develop our economic relations even though we had serious problems in this sphere. Thereby, although we are a small country, we have been able to orientate ourselves in the right direction and to influence certain views in the Western world.

[Question] How can a small country like ours take effective steps to influence decisions on such great issues?

[Answer] First of all, it can convey the various positions. It is extremely important that we should be familiar with the positions not only of our partners but of our opponents. This in itself is extremely important. Besides this, maintaining relations provides an opportunity for a dialogue, for consultation, and thus also for the coordination of views. Thus even a small country can exert an influence on its Western and socialist partners alike.

Now, in this situation we took it as our point of departure that we represent not only Hungarian national interests, but this is also what accords with the interests of the community of socialist countries, namely that the cold war tendencies should be countered by sober steps and arguments, proving that this is not the right option for humanity.

[Question] Obviously, for Hungary relations with the Soviet Union are of decisive importance. In 1982 there was a change in the Soviet leadership: Comrade Yuriy Andropov became the general secretary of the CPSU. How does this influence Hungarian-Soviet relations?

[Answer] Hungarian-Soviet relations are essentially free of problems. We are connected by the ties of sincere friendship and alliance. The good cooperation which we have built up and are developing with the Soviet Union is the fundamental external support of our internal work of socialist construction. Within this, it is indeed true that Comrade Andropov knows Hungary well. He worked here as ambassador during a difficult period.

[Question] 1956-7.

[Answer] Yes, that is so. Now, in the sphere of foreign politics how well one knows a certain country is a fundamental starting point. Otherwise it is impossible to evaluate it correctly. Thus, I would say that this is a plus factor which can have a favorable influence on the development of Hungarian-Soviet relations, on our friendship. In other words, this is a plus because otherwise our relations are based on principle and joint goals and ideals.

I would like to mention in connection with Comrade Androp....

[Question -- interrupting] Have you met him?

[Answer] I have had occasion to meet him several times and to observe him quite closely. He is indeed an educated politician with wide horizons who thinks in a flexible manner and who takes cognisance of the views of others and can take the experiences of others into consideration, evaluating them in the correct way. I consider that since he has wide experience both in internal and foreign affairs, his individual mentality and personality is favorable not only from the aspect of Hungarian-Soviet relations but also from the point of view of the Soviet Union and the world as a whole.

[Question] The other great power is the United States. Relations between the Soviet Union and the United States became extremely unfavorable during the past year. During the same period Hungarian-American relations became richer. Is there not a contradiction here?

[Answer] There is no contradiction. We often say that Hungary is an open country and this is not just something that we say but it is indeed so. It follows from this that for us it is not just a matter of subjectively deciding what sort of relations we will develop with the United States, with the FRG, with France and with our socialist friends but for us it is an objective necessity to be correct partners to everyone who, on the basis of peaceful coexistence, is a correct partner to us. In other words, we are faithful to our allies but can be reliable partners for every well-meaning partner and we are in solidarity with the Third World, with the liberation movements, with the countries of the Third World.

I will only refer to the one fact in this connection. Former President Nixon visited Hungary recently. He said that, having visited various countries, when he arrived in Hungary he found an island of peace and calm in a turbulent world. I think this perhaps provides an explanation of why the Americans are willing to develop relations with us and why we are endeavoring to ensure that our relations are correct and that they develop in the spirit of mutual advantage and interests.

[Question] In your opinion, what will be the key foreign political question in 1983?

[Answer] From our own point of view, I consider it to be the development of cooperation between the socialist countries and within this the development of the functioning of CEMA in the sense that it must be adapted to the modern requirements of the world today without, of course, this amounting to autarchy, that is, cutting ourselves off from other relations. Nonetheless, I believe that the main issue is that of war and peace and within this whether we succeed in preventing the so-called NATO dual decision of 1979, in other words, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. The proposals recently put forward by the Soviet Union relate to this as well as the proposals put forward by the countries of the socialist community in Prague a few days ago. The United States and the Western partners must unquestionably react to these.

There are also other phenomena, not least of which is the strong and strengthening antinuclear peace movement. This could exert an influence even on the leadership of the United States. Besides this, I also have it in mind that there might come about some sort of change in the economic recession. It is my personal view that there are certain signs of emerging, or at least of gradually beginning to emerge, from the recession.

As regards Hungary, it is well known that we lie in the crossroads of the world, a fact which has given rise to much suffering for our people in the course of history. This small people, a people, however, with a great past, deserves to have good friends, good partners in the world, and we are working to ensure that our people have a secure future. [end recording]

MARJAI DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD161822 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Budapest, January 16 (MTI) -- This afternoon Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative to the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), left for Moscow to attend the 105th session of the CMEA Executive Committee. Topics on the agenda of the session include joint planning in the development of certain productive branches, implementation of the long-term energy, fuel and raw material programme, CMEA's united energy system, the carrying out of previous measures in priority areas of machine engineering and electronics cooperation, fulfillment of the long-term transport plan and coordinated transport targets, and the spare part supply of machines, installations and vehicles.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA -- Sofia, January 1 (MTI) -- The 1982 value of Hungarian-Bulgarian goods exchange increased by nearly 30 per cent to 340 million roubles. The improving quality of export commodities and firm contractual discipline have contributed to the development of economic links. Machinery accounts for 60 per cent of overall traffic and products manufactured under bi- and multilateral specialization and cooperation agreements for 30 per cent. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 14 Jan 83 LD]

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS STOP WALESA RESUMING JOB

NC141608 Paris AFP in English 1604 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, Jan 14 (AFP) -- Former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said here that "administrative obstacles" had today prevented him from resuming his job as an electrician at the Lenin shipyards. In a letter, copies of which were shown to journalists and which was to be delivered to the shipyard personnel office along with his request for returning to work, Mr Walesa said he had been asked to "give an accounting" to the official in charge of liquidating the banned trade union's financial assets.

"By going to the Gdansk shipyards in order to resume my job, I acted in accordance with the law, which is clear about this," Mr Walesa said in the letter. "I am returning to a place where I was chosen as a union official. I stress that special tactics are being used on me. Several (former) detained people have returned to their jobs without facing this sort of obstacle. It was enough that their mandate as a union delegate had expired," said Mr Walesa, who was held in detention from December 1981, when Poland went under martial law, until last November. "I need to find myself on solid footing, with clear rules everyone understands. By fighting for my rights, I fight for normal rights that favor the world of labor," Mr Walesa said.

Mr Walesa went to the shipyard this morning but was not allowed to enter when he was told his pass had expired -- as did all such documents -- when the facility was militarized October 12, one day after workers went on strike to protest Solidarity's dissolution. He was directed to the personnel office, which is outside the shipyard gates.

Shipyards officials said there were "no obstacles" to Mr Walesa returning as an electrician but that he must have, in accordance with Polish law, a statement documenting his last place of work. Such a statement can be supplied by the administrator of the assets of his former union, the officials said.

A reliable source here said today that Mr Walesa should have sought to resume work immediately after being released from detention. Instead, he went on December 16 to the liquidator of Solidarity's assets, who gave him two months off, until February 16. All that remains for me now is to wait and to take care of my children," Mr Walesa said before going to visit his confessor and friend, shipyard chaplain Father Henryk Jankowski.

Journalists who accompanied Mr Walesa today said he was followed by an unmarked car and that his apartment was watched from a day-care center across the street from his home.

Mr Walesa announced yesterday that he wanted to work again at the shipyards, saying: "I am going back to the cradle of Solidarity with the conviction that my place now is among the people who have given me their vote of confidence."

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS 11 JANUARY

AU141142 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 12 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski at the 11 January Wilanow Palace meeting with members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Warsaw]

[Text] Henryk Jablonski bade his guests welcome on behalf of the Polish authorities and his wife.

To those who were attending the meeting for the first time he said he hoped that their stay in Poland would be useful for the development of international cooperation and would prove interesting and pleasant for them.

We are meeting under new conditions here -- under conditions of suspended martial law, which are so different from those prevailing in January 1982, H. Jablonski said.

At our meeting a year ago we spoke extensively about the reasons for the December decision of the State Council. We spoke about them in the official speech and during many informal conversations.

There is no need to recall all the arguments put forward at that time, but it is worth returning to those arguments that maintained that the Polish situation had an international aspect.

We were absolutely certain that martial law and its extent and duration, as provided for by the Constitution, was our internal affair and that the Polish authorities' further decisions depended only on the speed of favorable changes in our economy and public life. However, we all realized that Poland, which is situated in the center of Europe, determines to a great extent the balance of forces on our continent.

It goes without saying that important conclusions had to result, and result from that.

A sovereign state in which the rule of law prevails, which observes treaties of alliance and international obligations and which follows a clear and consistent policy of friendly cooperation with all the world's countries, is bound to elicit trust of its immediate and other neighbors and is a factor of stability and peace. Even if beset by economic difficulties, such a state is a credible partner for its foreign partners.

Conversely, a state that is shaky and is torn by contradictions that frustrate normal work in the most important sectors of the economy and a state that is subjected to progressive anarchy and destruction and that faces an imminent civil war is bound to represent an incalculable danger to international security.

That is why introducing -- in line with the laws -- a temporary state of emergency, we acted not only in the interest of our own people, but in the interest of Europe, peace, and the common values of all nations in the world.

We have used well the time of the necessary cures on some civic freedoms. We have stemmed the growth of social tension and we have strengthened and promoted the trend toward the national accord of all the forces that agree with the realities of today's Poland.

The facts have confirmed that in December 1981 we chose and won internal peace and calm. We have also created feasible foundations for continuing the important changes that make up the program for socialist renewal. A number of the laws adopted by the Sejm last year and those under preparation have democratized the system of government in Poland and have increased the public's influence on all spheres of our life. It goes without saying that the beneficial results of these laws will become tangible only after a certain time, especially when martial law is completely abolished, which is what we are aiming at consistently, but cautiously.

Despite unfavorable conditions, we continued to reform our economy in 1982. We are still a long way from solving all the difficult and complicated problems, but 1982 was a big stride forward. We have halted slumps in the economy, we have increased the production of the extracting and, recently, processing industries, and we have increased our exports, which are so important in view of our debts. The present economic reform is seeking to modernize planning and management, to increase the independence of enterprises, and to eliminate all checks restricting our economy.

On 1 Jan 82 independent and self-governing trade unions, which have guaranteed rights to protect the working people's interests, began their activities. At the same time workers self-management bodies, which have large powers of comanaging their enterprises, are being set up.

Altogether, the volume of the restrictions that we have retained during the suspension of martial law because of economic difficulties is very small. We hope that further progress in normalizing our sociopolitical and economic situation will enable us to gradually remove these restrictions as well.

As you can see, Poland is again a country of law and order and internal calm, which makes it a credible partner in international relations.

All this is of importance primarily for us, for our country's life, for peace and detente in Europe and for East-West relations developed in line with the requirements of the security and interests of the two sides.

We have achieved conditions for suspending martial law and further normalizing the country's situation under extremely complicated conditions.

The motives of the Polish authorities' policy in 1982 were no secret for anyone. The motives should be understood and supported by all those who wish Poland and the Polish people well.

Besides encountering understanding and support, we also encountered attempts to interfere in our internal affairs and to isolate Poland on the international forum. We encountered economic sanctions and restrictions, with disinformation on the situation in Poland and with the formulation of demands, instructions and conditions. These did not influence and will not influence our action. In our domestic policy the authorities of the Polish People's Republic will always be motivated, as they have been up to now, by the good of the Polish nation, by considerations of the state's security, and by the need to guarantee the state the best internal and external possibilities for development and for increasing its strength.

At the same time I beg to remind you that Poland has never named conditions for cooperation with any country in the world and has never made this cooperation dependent on a given country leading a domestic policy which suits our wishes and preconceptions.

Most countries are drawing the right conclusions from this. The fraternal socialist countries, especially the USSR, are rendering us amicable assistance in our serious crisis situation. The progressing stabilization of life in Poland means that more and more countries desire to develop cooperation with us on the principles of equality and partnership. That is also our intention. This is an unchanging line of Polish foreign policy.

We count on you, gentlemen ambassadors, to help spread a general understanding for our situation and our action. We count on it that, thanks to your efforts, comprehensive cooperation between Poland and the countries you represent will develop. On our part, your constructive efforts will meet our full support.

The year 1982, to which we have just bidden farewell, did not favor a proper development of international relations, the State Council chairman said. This year was unfortunately characterized not only by a lack of basic progress in solving the world's most important problems, but by a growth in tension, conflicts, and crises.

We must halt this chain of events through joint efforts. For today no task facing all nations and governments is more important than the preservation of peace. Peace is threatened above all by a further escalation in the arms race.

One must recognize attempts to step up the nuclear arms race in Europe and transform some Western nations into nuclear missile arsenals as especially dangerous. A negative influence on the international climate is also being exerted by some countries' intention to use economics as a tool of political pressure. Together with our allies we are opposing these phenomena, which are unfavorable for everyone, with a peace and disarmament program, a program leading back to detente and dialogue. That is why we attach particularly great importance to the response given to the declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact nations on 5 January this year. We hope the proposals contained in it will be treated seriously. Their implementation would serve to remove the threat of armed conflict, establish lasting peace in Europe and the world, and develop cooperation favorable for all nations.

In the new year 1983, the Polish People's Republic will strive to make as large a contribution as possible to the work of establishing lasting peace, international detente, and international cooperation.

We are firmly convinced that the most vital interests of all mankind indicate the need to seek quick and effective actions in order to change the climate which prevails in international relations. That is why we support the following:

We support the continuation and deepening of dialogue and consultations between governments, statesmen, and all the social forces which decide on the policy of their state. We regard a successful conclusion to the Madrid CSCE meeting as the most immediate task in this sphere, and we are particularly counting on a decision to convene a conference to deal with how to build trust, military detente, and disarmament in Europe.

We support a comprehensive development of economic cooperation and we place our support in the elimination of all difficulties and discriminations in this sphere; the Polish initiative meant to establish economic trust should serve to achieve this.

We support the development of joint activity in culture, which should be served by factual and honest information based on mutual goodwill and respect.

We will make the most of all the possibilities we have in order to strengthen the stream of international politics to which the above principles apply. This we regard as our responsible task, one which results from Poland's history and from its place and role in Europe.

Esteemed gentlemen ambassadors, Henryk Jablonski concluded, allow me to express through you best wishes for the nations represented by you and for the supreme authorities and governments of your countries. Accept also my wishes for success in the fulfillment of your responsible missions, for good health, and all possible success for you, your wives, families, and colleagues.

KALKUS INTERVIEWED ON 11TH CC PLENUM TALKS

LD141212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 14 Jan 83

[From the press review]

[Text] We must be a party sure of itself, Stanislaw Kalkus, Politburo member, worker from the Poznan Cegielski works, said to SZTANDAR MLODYCH reporters.

Of the many themes and problems raised during this interview, we should like to draw our listeners' attention to that part of the statement by Stanislaw Kalkus which concerns the activity of the party in the new stage of its activity, the period following the suspension of martial law.

In the near future, Kalkus said, the 11th Central Committee plenum devoted to matters of agriculture will take place; agriculture is an issue which is as important today as the ideological strengthening of the party. Thus, preparations are in progress for the latest Central Committee session, at which party authorities should show at what stage of social awareness we are at present as far as approval for the program put forward by the party is concerned.

This plenum, as Stanislaw Kalkus stressed, must adopt a resolute stance and confirm the constancy of the Marxist-Leninist principles, for a number of party members still have certain doubts as to whether this line has perhaps been distorted. It is necessary for us to strengthen ourselves from the point of view of cohesion and unity of action.

To a question as to how social life in present conditions should be normalized, Kalkus said that one should move toward the rapid and decisive development of the trade unions, for there exists a good trade union law and a favorable social climate. The point now -- a fact strongly emphasized by Stanislaw Kalkus -- is to convince the people on the basis of full democracy and an open exchange of views, convince them about the law and the social climate, in which it is now already possible to act.

It is also necessary to set up in all enterprises and as quickly as possible, self-managing bodies; this is an important factor in creating a climate of social accord. This accord can and should be concluded with all those who, even though not agreeing with us ideologically, are not against us, Stanislaw Kalkus said in conclusion.

RAKOWSKI INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT PARTY STRATEGY

LD141026 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1945 GMT 13 Jan 83

[From the "Panorama" program; interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, PZPR Central Committee member and chairman of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs, by unidentitfied reporter in Warsaw; date not given -- recorded in Polish with superimposed translation]

[Excerpts] [Question] Comrade Rakowski, the latest antiauthority actions did not succeed.

[Answer] That is so.

[Question] There exists a silent majority which is not inclined toward any kind of adventure. But, I wonder, is this majority silent on the side of authority or against authority?

[Answer] It is true that the underground movement, especially Solidarity, did not succeed in achieving a situation where it could say that it continues to oppose public thinking, particularly the thinking of the working class. But whether people are now supporting the policy of the party and government -- well, this varies. There are some parts of policy which are supported by as many as 80 percent. The first example is the struggle against speculation. This is undoubtedly supported by the majority of society. The majority of society also obviously supports the policy which has as its objective the maintenance and strengthening of order and calm. But in other areas the situation is different. Or rather, one cannot say that when people did not follow the calls for strike this meant that they supported our policy. No. What this meant was that they said "no" to those actions which (?deepened) the crisis and which threatened anarchy and street demonstrations. In other words, it is a good thing that this was the reaction. But if we conclude from this that we no longer have to struggle for the hearts and minds of the working class, of the workers, then that would be a completely false conclusion.

In fact, I believe that we are still in a situation where we have to fight for every person. But literally fight. And one cannot fight with decrees, orders, resolutions, and laws; but one has to struggle patiently, day by day, virtually with one's bare hand with this resistant material.

[Question] But has the wind changed direction now? Are there some signs of change?

[Answer] There are some signs of change. I remember the first months of the state of emergency. Let us just recall that feeling of sequestration into which we then were sunk. We, the representatives of authority. Around us, in essence, there was a vacuum. That is what I felt, too, when I visited factories. But now, when I visited a Lodz plant on New Year's Eve, the mood was quite different, the atmosphere was different. Instead of gloomy faces, brighter faces welcomed me. This is not to say that they erected a victory arch for me or that they applauded me enthusiastically. But I could see that these people welcomed much more openly what I had to say, what I want; in other words, the change is visible.

[Question] One has the impression that you are simultaneously pursuing a policy of the hard fist and the outstretched hand. Is this a matter of tactics? Which is the tactical one of the two?

[Answer] This is strategy, or rather the basic principle that we must be tough where that is necessary and we must offer our hand where that appears to be conducive to the end, where we can expect to receive support or an outstretched hand from the other side in return. Our toughness is primarily action in line with the laws, the strengthening of the state, the regulations and respect toward the laws guiding the state. This, among other things, also means a struggle against anarchist tendencies in Poland. We take as our point of departure that the state must be strong.

[Question] Poland, and what is more, the socialist world and the ideal of socialism as well, find it increasingly difficult to bear the Polish crisis. Where is the guarantee that the old mistakes will not return and that there will not be another crisis once authority is strong again?

[Answer] The question of guarantees is one that occurs time and again. There are those according to whom the guarantee is the building up of structures of state power, in general, structures of power which will not permit the rebirth of the greatest misfortune of all authority, namely over-confidence. I agree with this. However, at the same time I would like to note that there is no system of guarantees which could function automatically, which could provide an automatic guarantee against a new crisis or conflict.

The functioning of the state — that is, the avoidance of new sources of conflict — greatly depends on the moral and political conduct of the people guiding the state. This has always been so and will be so in the future as well. The most important thing is that the party and state leadership of the country -- that is -- the authorities — should be aware at every level that they must listen not only to the external words of control — in other words, the voice of the masses -- or to the words coming from the various organizations, but the leadership must also be capable of controlling itself.

[Question] In other words, we must be our own opposition?

[Answer] Yes, we must be our own opposition.

[Question] My last question: A year ago you said that Poland needed patience, tact and caution. And now?

[Answer] The same, the same.

DEPUTY MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN TRADE

LD162126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1705 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Interview with Andrzej Dorosz, deputy minister of foreign trade, by unidentified correspondent, date and place unspecified -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Minister, let us consider the geographical position of our foreign trade and economic cooperation. I think we will begin with the socialist countries whose role and significance will increase in the next few years.

[Answer] Indeed, last year a certain change took place in the structure of our foreign trade. The participation by the socialist countries in our trade increased. In 1983 the plan envisages a 10-percent increase in exports, while a 12-percent growth in imports from the first payments zone is envisaged. In practice this will again signify the maintaining of a fairly large adverse balance with these countries, which is a very important element stabilizing our country's current economic situation.

As for trade relations with the capitalist countries, a certain growth of exports to these countries is envisaged, approximately 10 percent; also an increase in imports is planned. This matter is fairly complex; there are some uncertainties contained in our plan for foreign trade, specifically in the sphere of turnover with the capitalist countries, since the level of imports will depend to a great extent on the way our payments situation takes shape, and, (?of course), on the quantity of our exports, for probably we will be able to make purchases mainly for cash.

This will be more directly connected than in previous years with the level of exports. But in the plan the exploitation of new credits has also been adopted. In the plan this quota has been defined at $800 million. And the amount of credits exploited will depend precisely, I believe, on the character of the payment relations which will take shape next year. Ultimately our payment possibilities will depend not only on how much income there will be from exports but on what proportion of the income it will be necessary to earmark for servicing the debt -- that is, for paying the interest and capital installments; and, as I said, the third element which will determine our payment possibilities will, perhaps, be new credits which we will endeavor to draw to the value of around $800 million.

CC DEPARTMENT HEAD DISCUSSES PZPR MEMBERSHIP

LD141914 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] "The Polish United Workers Party numbers at present 2,370,000 members and candidates, half of it workers and peasants," Kazimierz Cypryniak, head of the Organizational Department of the PUWP Central Committee, told RZECZPOSPOLITA. "Between August 1980 and December 1982 the PUWP lost 779,000 members and candidates. The process of purifying the party from persons who entered the party by accident or are ideologically alien is a constant one, which is only natural. But at present it is marked by a decreasing trend. Apart from that, more and more people are interested in joining the PUWP. During the eleven months of last year about 7,000 were admitted as PUWP candidate members. But a recruitment campaign is out of the question. On the contrary, the setting of high standards is a barrier to member admission," Kazimierz Cypryniak went on. "Although smaller in numbers, the party has undergone thorough qualitative changes. Activeness of party members has intensified markedly and the unity of action has strengthened. I would say that although the party is now smaller than two or three years ago, it is a party of new quality compared with that from before August 1980 and of the initial post-August period preceding the 9th PUWP Congress," said Cypryniak.

BAKARIC DIES; STATEMENT, CONDOLENCES ISSUED

LD160810 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, died at 0412 [0312 GMT] this morning at his family home in Zagreb at the age of 70.

LCY, Presidency Statement

LD161022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 16 Jan 83

["Statement of the LCY Central Committee and SFRY Presidency" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee and the SFRY Presidency inform the working class, all working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of our country of the sad news: Last night, 16 January 1983, following a long and serious illness, Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, People's Hero, Hero of Socialist Labor, tireless revolutionary, statesman, prominent Marxist theoretician and creator, one of Comrade Tito's closest associates, died. We have lost a great fighter and leader of our revolution. The death of Comrade Bakaric is an irreplaceable loss to our party and for our socialist community.

Comrade Bakaric belongs among those revolutionaries and great zealous workers of the Yugoslav revolutionary workers' movement who have ideologically and politically prepared and organized the party and the working class for the implementation of their historic mission in the national liberation war and socialist revolution.

Over the time span of 5 decades he made a great contribution to the struggle for the national and social liberation of our nations and nationalities, for freedom and comprehensive progress of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the SFRY, for independence and revolutionary transformation of our community, for world peace and social progress. From his early youth he devoted his entire talent, his entire thinking and creative abilities to the implementation of the goals of our revolution.

Vladimir Bakaric was born on 8 March, 1912, in Velika Gorica near Zagreb. He had been an active participant in the revolutionary workers' movement since 1932 and a member of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia since 1933. In the national liberation war he excelled as a prominent organizer and a political and military leader. He had been commissar of the main headquarters of the national liberation army and partisan detachments of Croatia, one of the founders of the ZAVNOH [Regional Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Croatia] and member of its highest organs, a deputy of the first and second session of AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia], and member of the Presidium of this highest organ of revolutionary power. Following the victory of the revolution, in the free country, from 1945 on he carried out most responsible state and party functions in the Socialist Republic of Croatia and in the SFRY. He held the post of premier of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. He was president of the Central Committee of the Croatian League of Communists. At all postwar LCY congresses, he was elected member of the Central Committee. He had been a member of the Executive Committee of the LCY Central Committee; member of the Executive Bureau of the LCY Presidium; and, since the 10th and 11th congress, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. He was elected member of the SFRY Presidency in 1974 and 1979. He was vice president of the SFRY Presidency from 1975 till 1976 and then again from 1982 until his death.

He made an exceptional contribution to the building up and development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations.

He devoted a great part of his activity to theoretical work and to the consolidation and deepening of the political system of socialist self-management.

He was uncompromising in the struggle against all attacks on socialism and self-management. He pointed out the dangers from dogmatic, bureaucratic-centralist, nationalistic and pseudo-liberalist tendencies. He pointed out the causes, difficulties and contradictions in our development, and he creatively contributed to overcoming them.

He was a consistent fighter for the deepening and further consolidation of equality, brotherhood and unity of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, in particular, of the Croatian and Serbian people in Croatia, for the socialist and self-managing approach to settling relations among nationalities in Yugoslavia.

He always approached the League of Communists, on whose ideo-political, organizational and cadre training and consolidation he directly and practically worked, as the avantgarde of the workers' movement, and as the leading ideo-political force in our self-managing society.

As a worker-fighter and statesman, Vladimir Bakaric looked upon international relations through the democratic orientations of our party. He devoted a great part of his energy to the struggle for equitable, democratic international economic and political relations, for solidarity with the world revolutionary and liberation struggle, for peace and social progress.

Comrade Bakaric's theoretical thought is based on deep knowledge and further elaboration of Marxism in the contemporary conditions of the struggle for socialism. The sphere of his scientific interest was very broad. In his scientific work he proceeded from the working class as the basic subject of social and political development today.

Comrade Vladimir Bakaric also possessed the most beautiful human virtues. As a man, communist and revolutionary he was respected and loved by all comrades and fellow fighters, always gladly seen and welcomed in every environment.

With Comrade Vladimir Bakaric's death, the entire SFRY, and in particular, the Socialist Republic of Croatia, have lost one of their greatest sons.

All of us are grieved because of this great loss, but we are also proud that in our socialist self-management development, in our struggle for socialism and human happiness, such a fighter and creator has grown up, whose works will serve as an example and incentive to the current and future generations in their devoted work for faster and more comprehensive development of our free socialist community.

Eternal glory and thanks to Comrade Vladimir Bakaric.

Replacement Procedure Outlined

LD161423 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Following Dr Vladimir Bakaric's death, the SFRY Presidency will, for a time, work without a vice president. In that period, should it be necessary to have a substitute for the president, the SFRY Presidency will appoint its members, according to the standing order. The new vice president of the SFRY Presidency will be elected according to the standing order on the work of the Presidency.

The procedure for the election of a new member of the SFRY Presidency is precisely defined. If a member of the SFRY Presidency ceases to perform the function to which he was elected before the duration of the term has elapsed, a new member is elected to serve the remainder of the term.

A new member of the SFRY Presidency is elected by the republican or autonomous province assembly.

The SFRY Assembly then announces the election and states the composition of the Presidency. Until this procedure in the Yugoslav Assembly is completed, the function of a SFRY Presidency member is carried out, according to the Constitution, by the president of the Presidency of the republic or autonomous province.

Funeral Commission Named

LD161204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0924 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with Dr Vladimir Bakaric's death, a funeral committee has been formed. It comprises the following:

Viktor Avbelj, Mira Alincic, Milutin Baltic, Marko Belinic, Dimce Belovski, Bogdan Bogdanovic, Mirko Bozic, Ivan Bukovic, Marin Cetinic, Miroslav Cukon, Marijan Cvetkovic, Angel Cemerski, Dusan Davico, Dane Cuic, Dobroslav Culafic, Oskar Davico, Raif Dizdarevic, Stane Dolanc, Dusan Dragosavac, Veselin Djuranovic, Marko Djuricin, Aleksandar Fira, Jure Franicevic, Josip Grabar, Petar Gracanin, Pajo Gergoric, Kor Hadzivasilev, Fedor Hanzekovic, Sinan Hasani, Mladen Hergeg, Franjo Herljavic, Fadilj Hodza, Straso Hristov, Dragan Ilic, Jure Kastelan, Marijan Kalanj, Danilo Kekic, Lazar Kolisevski, Slvako Komar, Nikola Rovacevic, Ivan Kranacic, Ergej Kraigher, Zvonko Krajina, Milan Kucan, Branka Lazic, Franc Leskosek, Nikola Ljubicic, Nandor Major, Branko Mamula, Andrej Marinc, Miha Marinko, Ante Markovic, Dragoslav Markovic, Krste Markovski, Petar Matic, Marijan Matkovic, Zoran Matovina, Cvijetin Mijatovic, Mato Mikic, Branko Mikulic, Veljko Milatovic, Ante Milovic, Ante Milkovic, Lazar Mojsov, Karlo Mrazovic, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, Mila Odrljin, Ivo Perisin, Milka Planinc, Krato Popivoda, Hamdija Pozderac, Zlatko Prica, Darinka Pusakaric, Miljan Radovic, Nikola Racki, Mitja Ribicic, Nikola Sekulic, Jakov Sirotkovic, Petar Stambolic, Zorica Stipetic, Nikola Stojanovic, Vlado Sckekic, Stipe Suvar, Rade Sekuljica, Kol Siroka, Branislav Soskic, Martin Spegelj, Mika Spiljak, Ali Sukrija, Jovo Ugrcic, Dobrivoje Vidic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Josip Vrhovec, Svetozar Vukmanovic, Vidoje Zarkovic and Mira Zupan.

Funeral Scheduled for 18 Jan

LD161346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Zagreb 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The funeral of the deceased vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, People's Hero and Hero of Socialist Labor, statesman and humanist Dr Vladimir Bakaric will be Tuesday, 18 January at the Mirogoj cemetary in Zagreb.

At 1200 the coffin with the mortal remains of Dr Vladimir Bakaric will be carried out to the front of the Croat Assembly in Radic Square in Zagreb. Jovo Ugrcic, president of the Croat Assembly, and Mato Mikic, president of Zagreb City Assembly, will bid farewell with high military and other honors to one of the most prominent Yugoslav revolutionaries and one of Comrade Tito's close associates.

The funeral procession will then pass through the streets of the Gornji Grad via the Gupceva Zvijezda to Mirogoj cemetary.

Jure Bilic, president of the Presidium of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee, will speak at the grave of the man who made an invaluable contribution to the Yugoslav socialist revolution and the construction of our socialist self-managing society, on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The last words of farewell to the prominent statesman, Marxist, consistent fighter for equality and cohesion of all our nations and nationalities will be spoken by Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Ribicic To Address Commemorative Meeting

LD161022 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0912 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, prominent revolutionary and Marxist, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, a commemorative session of federal organs and organizations will be held in Belgrade tomorrow. Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, will speak on the personality and the revolutionary career of Dr Bakaric.

LCY Sends Condolences

LD161052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the family of Dr Vladimir Bakaric:

The death of Comrade Vlado, a prominent revolutionary and Marxist theoretician, is an irreplaceable loss for the League of Communists, the working class and the working people of our country. The news of his death has therefore tolled a painful knell amongst all the nations and nationalities and all citizens of our socialist self-managing community.

In his early youth Comrade Vlado joined the struggle of the working class led by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, fighting for the social and national liberation of all working people and all the Yugoslav nations and nationalities. For over 4 decades he stood in the front ranks of that struggle, giving everything for the implementation of those ideals, for freedom, for human happiness, for a humane socialist society.

His contribution to the development of self-managing socialist Yugoslavia will remain permanently written in the history of our revolution. A profound expert on and creator of Marxist thought, to the very end of his life he exerted all his efforts for the more rapid and more all-round development of our entire self-managing system, for free and independent socialist development, for independent and nonaligned foreign policy, for the defense of the achievements of the revolution, for the development and fostering of the brotherhood and unity of all our nations and nationalities -- always, without vacillations, on Tito's path, Tito, whose comrade-in-arms and close colleague he was for many years. Comrade Vlado's death has left a profound vacuum in our ranks, which can be filled only through consistent revolutionary action by Communists, to whom he will serve as a sacred example of the model communist and revolutionary.

In expressing to you our most profound and most sincere sympathy, we assure you that we share your grief just as millions of our citizens also share it, the telegram of the LCY Central Committee states.

Belgrade Meeting Pays Tribute

LD161108 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0928 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and people's hero, a commemorative session of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade this morning. Before this sad gathering began, those present paid homage to the dead revolutionary with a minute of silence.

Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, spoke of the personality and revolutionary career of Vladimir Bakaric. A worker-fighter and communist, Vladimir Bakaric from his early years, over a half century, to the last minute was constantly in the struggle for the victory of the ideals of the working class.

He was, Zarkovic said, an active participant and, together with Tito, Kardelj and other prominent figures of our revolution, the fighter of the first hour in all our crucial periods -- before the war, in the struggle against the dicatorship of the bourgeois regime; during the war, against fascism and for the country's revolutionary transformation; and after the war, in the free country in the construction of socialism, self-management, in the preservation of independence and consolidation of brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia as the country of free people and of free and equal nations and nationalities.

He made an invaluably great contribution to all the successes of our country and our revolution. His work is a precious contribution to the theory and practice of socialism, Vidoje Zarkovic said.

A statement in connection with Vladimir Bakaric's death was issued by today's commemorative session of the SRFY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Nationwide Mourning 18 Jan

LD161322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of People's Hero and Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Federal Executive Council has proclaimed 18 January, 1983 as a day of nationwide mourning.

On the day of nationwide mourning, state flags will fly at half mast and all cultural and entertainment events in the country will be cancelled.

Presidency Sends Condolences

LD161100 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade; 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency has sent the following telegram to Comrade Vladimir Bakaric's family:

The news about Comrade Vlado has deeply shaken and grieved the working people and citizens of Yugoslavia and the numerous people who respected him throughout the world. We have lost a dear comrade and cofighter, a great man and revolutionary who from his early youth to his last moment, over half a century, was in the front ranks of the struggle for the victory of the ideals of the working class.

With his revolutionary work and life he became one of those great fighters who developed and fought alongside Tito and who thus grew into one of the most prominent figures of the Yugoslav socialist revolution. He fought and acted with the strength of deep conviction in the implementation of the goals of our revolution, and this made him a great and happy man.

Our Vlado has gone, but his creative thought, his work, firmly woven into the greatest achievement of our struggle and the foundations of our future remain.

Please accept expressions of the deepest sympathy of the SFRY Presidency.

Planinc Sends Condolences

LD161516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Milka Planic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Bakaric's family a telegram of condolences on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on her own behalf.

The telegram says:

The news of the death of People's Hero of Yugoslavia and Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has deeply shocked us.

Our nations and nationalities, working people and citizens have lost a great revolutionary who devoted his entire life to the struggle for the historic interests of the working class. With his selfless revolutionary work in the most significant state functions and party tasks in all the periods of our contemporary history, Comrade Bakaric, Comrade Tito's consistent cofighter, made an immense contribution to the creation of the new Yugoslavia and to the construction of our self-managing socialist community. With his deep knowledge of Marxist scientific thought and its creative application to the construction of self-managing socialist Yugoslavia, Comrade Bakaric always fought for the preservation and development of the achievements of our revolution -- for the happiness and well-being of the working man, for brotherhood and unity, for free and independent socialist development, for the construction of our self-managing system as a whole and for the independent and nonaligned policy. With such life and work, worthy of a great revolutionary and communist, Comrade Bakaric has gained the love of the working people and citizens of our country and prestige and respect of numerous people in the world. His image and work will forever remain a shining example of how one should fight for the good and happiness of man, for the cause of the working class.

Deeply grieved that such a great man as Comrade Bakaric has left the ranks of our revolution, we ask you to accept our most sincere sympathy.

Military Chiefs Send Condolences

LD161540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1438 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Colonel-General Petar Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army; and Colonel-General Dane Cuic, president of the Committee of the League of Communists Organization in the Yugoslav People's Army, have sent a telegram of condolences to Marija Soljan-Bakaric, Vladimir Bakaric's widow.

With the death of Comrade Bakaric, the telegram says, our Armed Forces have lost one of the most promient wartime and present day leaders, they have lost a personality which made an exceptional contribution to our victory in war and to the development of military thought and practice in the defense of our socialist homeland. In expressing our deepest sympathy also on behalf of the Yugoslav Armed Forces, the message stresses that Bakaric's revolutionary work, with which for decades as Comrade Tito's close associate he made an impact on the revolutionary movement and the history of the working class, the nations and nationalities of Croatia and Yugoslavia, will be an example and incentive to present and future generations in the struggle for the further self-managing socialist development of the country, for the consolidation of brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, for the further strengthening of the defense power and independence of Yugoslavia.

Croatia Declares Mourning Period

LD160950 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0825 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In connection with the death of Dr Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Executive Council of the Croat Assembly held an emergency session this morning at which it adopted the decision that Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 16, 17 and 18 January, be proclaimed days of national mourning in the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

On these days, there will be no entertainment or performances. Flags will fly at half mast at state buildings and public institutions.

Croatian LC Presidium Pays Tribute

LD162056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Zagreb, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- The Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia held an expanded meeting this afternoon in connection with the death of Comrade Vladimir Bakaric, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The participants in the meeting paid tribute to the great revolutionary, state man and thinker. It was decided to hold a commemorative session of all leaderships of the sociopolitical organizations and self-managing and delegate bodies of Croatia and the town of Zagreb at the "Vatroslav Lisinski" Hall in Zagreb on 17 January at 1600.

ACTIVITIES OF CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION NOTED

LD152038 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2042 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, January 15 (TANJUG) -- The members of the visiting delegation of U.S. congressmen and of the delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia evaluated Saturday that bilateral Yugoslav-U.S. relations had been successfully developing.

A delegation of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives led by Thomas Lantos, vice-chairman of the Congress Foreign Affairs Committee Subcommittee for Europe, arrived here Friday on an invitation for the Assembly of Yugoslavia for a two-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

During their talks in the Assembly of Yugoslavia Saturday, the U.S. guests were informed on the principles of self-management socialist democracy and of the policy of nonalignment on which Yugoslavia's development is based.

Attention was drawn to the problem of Yugoslavia's high deficit of 600 million dollars a year in trade with the U.S. The opinion that this problem in the further development of economic cooperation between the two countries can be solved only by engaging both Yugoslavia and the U.S. in solving it prevailed.

Before meeting with the (?Assembly) delegation, the U.S. congressmen had a talks with Anton Vratusa, president of the Assembly Federal Chamber. In addition to bilateral cooperation, the guests showed the most of interest in Yugoslavia's view on the international economic relations now.

Delegation Concludes Visit, Departs

LD161908 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade Jan 16 (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the United States Congress, headed by House of Representatives Political Relations Sub-Committee for Europe [vice chairman] Thomas Lantos, today, Sunday, left Yugoslavia on ending its official visit.

The delegation of the U.S. Congress has invited a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia to visit the U.S. Congress. The invitation has been accepted with pleasure.

SUNDIC VIEWS U.S. STAND ON TALKS WITH USSR

LD151846 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Commentary by commentator Milika Sundic]

[Text] Reagan's stand on the question of meeting Andropov considerably differs from the stand the American President took a few days ago. Moscow, it seems, sensed this in time and did not rush headlong into commenting on Reagan's favorable comments on the Soviet initiatives. However, although he is for the time begin against a meeting with Andropov — that is, until the results of the Geneva negotiations are clear -- the American President's press conference and all that he said in it do not signify that he has changed his mind about talks with the Soviet Union. On the contrary, in this respect Reagan was more precise than ever before. The American President unequivocably said that the United States is prepared to sit down at the negotiating table with the Soviet Union until an agreement on nuclear arms control is reached. For the American President this represents the biggest problem facing our generation.

On the subject of negotiations on limiting the arms race and controls, the Soviet Union's stand is very similar.

This is, Moscow also believes that the problem of disarmament must be discussed until a satisfactory agreement is reached, but it does not agree that negotiations on disarmament should be accompanied by an arms race. The United States explains this Soviet stand by claiming that the Soviet Union insists on freezing the arms race because in the last few years it has modernized its Armed Forces and wishes to maintain the advantage it has gained at any cost. This Soviet advantage was also mentioned by President Reagan at yesterday's press conference.

It is true that on the American side much more has been said recently about the important progress achieved at the negotiations on Geneva. In its statement the day before yesterday, the State Department said that the United States welcomes reports from Moscow that speak of the Soviet Union's readiness to liquidate some of its most modern missiles directed at Western Europe. It is hard to say to what extent the said reports mentioned by the State Department are well-founded, because, so far, nothing has been heard about this from the Soviet side.

Nevertheless, no one questions the fact that there have been some positive changes in relations between the two superpowers. Both sides have contributed to this to a greater or lesser extent. Many consider that Reagan has realized that his 2-year Eastern policy has been a failure, just as Moscow has realized the need to adapt itself to the conciliatory tones from Washington. Everything will be forgiven Reagan, so to speak, if he changes his attitude towards the Soviet Union in the next 2 years of his mandate.

L.A. ARMS INCREASE, GENERAL SITUATION VIEWED

AU151659 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] The Managua meeting [of the Coordination Bureau of Nonaligned Countries] -- has provided an opportunity to analyze in detail the political and economic situation in Latin America. The military-political trends in that part of the world are directly connected with this situation. Stanislav Ocokoljic speaks on this.

One of the significant characteristics of contemporary social ferment in the central and southern parts of the American continent is certainly an expanded growth of overall military potential. In Central America, Cuba has the strongest military force: nearly 230,000 men equipped with modern arms and equipment.

Together with Nicaragua, which has doubled its armed forces since the revolution, and together with the armed units of the liberation movements, Cuba represents the front which enjoys extensive military support from the Soviet Union. On the other side, there are the armed forces of Guatemala, Honduras, Colombia and Venezuela which, in military aspects, completely depend on the United States.

The United States has not succeeded in preventing the spreading of liberation movements, let alone completely destroying them, through its indirect military actions which it has intensively waged through Honduras and some other countries for quite some time. These movements are gradually achieving their goals of social liberation by successfully combining their military guerrilla actions and the politcial struggle to win their own masses of people and the progressive international public, especially in the nonaligned countries. However, the preparation of Hunduras' territory for the Rapid Deployment Forces, the blockade of sea routes, the maneuvers in the Caribbean and other military actions demonstrate the increasingly obvious American intentions to engage in more direct military actions in the future, including military interventions similar to the one in 1965, because it seems that the idea of inter-American forces has been only temporarily abandoned.

At the same time, the increasingly frequent Soviet naval presence in Cuban waters is closely watched in view of the strategic importance of the Gulf of Mexico where 50 percent of all shipments for Europe would originate in the event of a war. It is obvious that the strength of military positions in that region is assuming an increasingly great importance in the global rivalries and conjectures between the superpowers.

In South America, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Peru and Bolivia represent the main military powers. Regardless of the fact that they have extraordinarily large debts, all these countries are investing large funds on their military potential. In this respect, Argentina occupies the leading position with its ambitious Armed Forces reconstruction plan following its defeat in the war with Britain. The numerous unsolved problems of disputed border territories between nearly all South American countries represent dangerous hotbeds of crisis which can easily be transformed into unwanted armed conflicts by the accelerated rate of arming.

If it is true that Soviet naval ships spent only 200 ship days in the South Atlantic in 1970 and a total of 3,000 ship days 10 years later, then this fact probably explains the corresponding British and American naval interest in that region, including even the area of southern Africa.

The Central and South American countries can effectively resist this direct danger of being directly drawn into an unbridled world arms race only by widely accepting the Nonaligned Movement and by joining its struggle and actions from the position of its original principles.

MOJSOV MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM MANAGUA

AU162008 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affiars, has returned from Managua where he headed the Yugoslav delegation to the ministerial meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Nonaligned Countries. Lazar Mojsov made the following statement on his return:

[Begin recording] It was a very successful conference, both in terms of the time and the place where it was held and the very large presence of delegations from all the nonaligned countries of the world. There have been other gatherings of nonaligned countries in Latin America, but this was the first thematic gathering devoted to the examination of the situation in Latin America and especially in Central America and the Caribbean. This continent is undergoing great social upheavals, it is on the threshold of great historical changes. To a large extent, the present world tension and particularly the crisis of world economic relations are reflected in it.

I may say that the debate bore the imprint of this situation in which Latin America now finds itself, and especially Nicaragua, the host country, a country which is passing through an authentic revolution but which is facing great and serious difficulties and pressures from outside. Through the well-known democratic procedure of taking all the positions into consideration, the debate resulted in the ultimate adoption of a very good concluding document, the Managua declaration, which affirms the original principles of nonalignment, presents an assessment of the situation in Latin America and refers to the several crisis situations in the countries of this region which is very vital for world relations.

I am sure that all the work of this conference, the great interest it generated among all the nonaligned countries, as well as the document itself constitute another great success for this broad, comprehensive and irresistible process of nonalignment. This, and the time leading up to the great conference in New Delhi, have been the occasion for numerous consultations with the Indian delegation and a number of other delegations on the final preparations on the eve of the great gathering in New Delhi. Judging by everything that we learned in the course of these consultations, the Indian Government is taking the preparations very seriously. The work on drafting the declaration is in the final stages. Efforts are being made so that this declaration may express everything new that is occurring in the world and so that the Nonaligned Movement may, through it, make its contribution to solving the present grave crises in international relations.

I am convinced that this, probably the largest, gathering in the history of the Nonaligned Movement -- the seventh summit conference in New Delhi -- will mark another historical thrust by nonaligned policy in this year which is so crucial for the fate of the world.

STAMBOLIC, RIBICIC SEND GREETINGS TO CASTRO

AU101923 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national holiday of Cuba, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on behalf of the Presidency, has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, with cordial greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this nonaligned country.

On the occasion of the national holiday of Cuba and the anniversary of the victory of the revolution, Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a message of greetings to Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State. In the message, Ribicic expresses best wishes for new successes in socialist building and for the further prosperity of the friendly people of Cuba. [Castro's titles as published]

DIZDAREVIC, ASSEMBLY DELEGATION PAY VISIT TO PRC

For PRC media accounts of the visit to the PRC that began on 13 January by the SFRY Federal Assembly delegation led by its President Raif Dizdarevic -- including a meeting with and a banquet hosted by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, on 16 January -- see the Eastern Europe section of the 17 January China DAILY REPORT.

SREBIC DISCUSSES TRADE WITH USSR AMBASSADOR

AU141730 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jan 83 p 6

[Text] Borislav Srebic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, yesterday received Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY, and discussed with him the current economic cooperation between the two countries and the opportunities for further promoting trade.

Ambassador Rodionov delivered to Srebic the message of the Soviet Government to parliaments, governments, political parties and peoples of the world on the occasion of the New Year.

REPRESENTATIVE DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

LD162248 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 16 Jan 83

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 16 Jan (TANJUG) -- In accordance with the agreement between the SFRY and CEMA (1964) and at the invitation of the CEMA secretary, Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council and permanent representative of the SFRY at CEMA, today departed for Moscow to participate in the 105th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

IRAN TRADE MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE FOR VISIT

Meeting With Bojanic

LD142322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1627 GMT 14 Jan 83

[Text] Pula, January 14 (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade Milenko Bojanic met here Friday with Iranian minister of trade Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi.

The two ministers will discuss economic cooperation and promotion of economic relations between the two countries.

They will attend a ceremony to mark the delivery of a 39600-ton tanker, the Iran-Bahonar, built for Iran at the Uljanik shipyards of Pula.

Ship Purchases

GF151554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Before launching the newly-purchased Yugoslav ship Iran-Bahonar on Friday, the trade delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran attended the Friday prayers of the Muslims of Pula in northern Yugoslavia. According to an IRNA report, before attending the Friday prayers, the members of the trade delegation visited the Islamic center of this city, met the Friday imam and talked with him about the situation of the Muslims in Yugoslavia. After taking part in the Friday prayers, the trade delegation of Iran, headed by the commerce minister of our country, attended the Iran-Bahonar launching ceremony. During this ceremony, attended by the foreign trade minister of Yugoslavia, some sections of the Koran were read, the flag of the Islamic Republic of Iran was hoisted, a short speech was given by the president of the shipping company of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and the Iran-Bahonar was put into the water as the Iran national anthem was played. According to this report, a second ship, similar to this one, will be purchased sometime during the next month from Yugoslavia by the shipping company of the Islamic Republic of Iran. This ship will be named Iran-Raja'i in memory of the martyred president of Iran, Raja'i.

The capacity of each of these two ships is about 40 thousand tons. The length is 176 meters, the width 32 meters and the height 15 meters. These two ships will carry the needed vegetable oil to Iran from other countries and will also be able to load four different types of chemical and petroleum products. The shipping company of the Islamic Republic of Iran will bring the loaded vegetable oil to the Iranian ports by itself using these two ships that are equipped with the most modern and sophisticated equipment, and the Martyr Beheshti ship, which was purchased about 6 months ago. These ships each cost about $20.5 million. Each of these ships will employ more than 30 officers, engineers and sailors.

Visit to Bosnia-Hercegovina

LD152258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 15 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trade delegation, of the Islamic Republic of Iran, headed by Habibollah Asgar-Owladi, minister of commerce, which is on a several days' visit to our country, arrived in Bosnia-Hercegovina today on a 2-day visit.

The Iranian delegation was met at the airport in Sarajevo by Mirko Simic, vice president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Bosnia-Hercegovina; council member (Mensur Smailovic), Dragutin Kosovac, chairman of the management board of Energoinvest; and (Mihajlo Mitrovic), member of the Presidium of the republican economic chamber.

It is expected that the Iranian trade delegation will hold talks tomorrow in the Executive Council of the republic in Sarajevo with Seid Maglajlija, council president, and in the economic chamber of the republic with representatives of the chamber and a number of economic orgnizations of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The delegation will also visit Energoinvest and tour some of the production plants of this collective.

Economic Ties To Increase

LD151218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1144 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jan. 15 (IRNA) -- Iran and Yugoslavia expressed optimism in an expansion of bilateral ties in the future at the end of the first round of talks here on Friday between the Iranian Commerce Minister Habibollah 'Asgar-Owladi-Mosalman and Yugoslav Foreign Trade Minister Milenko Bojanic.

The Iranian delegation which was due to leave here for Tehran Friday afternoon, (?expressed) [word indistinct] visit upon Bojanic's request to hold further talks and inspect Muslim-populated areas.

According to the agreement signed between the two countres two months ago, the bulk of bilateral trade is expected to increase to 600 million dollars during the current year. Three-fold increase (?when) compared with the last year. On the basis of the contract, Iran [words indistinct] million tons of [?crude oil to] Yugoslavia in addition to exporting over 50 million-dollars worth of non-oil goods. Yugoslavia will also export industrial and foodstuff products during the year.

Yugoslav exports to Iran will comprise mainly meat, rubber, iron, steel and chemical and medical products. In addition, Yugoslavia will cooperate with Iranian specialists in a number of industrial projects including those for producing and distributing electricity and in copper production.

GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO IMPORT WHEAT, OIL, COTTON

AU170915 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jan 83 p 1

[I. Djuric report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 11 Jan -- "According to information we obtained in the federal secretariat for markets and general economic affairs," the Federal Executive Council has taken steps to import certain agricultural produce, utilizing foreign commodity credits.

The consent of the republics and provinces has been obtained, and the intention is to import about 500,000 tons of wheat, 180,000 tons of oil, 400,000 tons of soybeans, 100,000 tons of soybean cake and 40,000 tons of cotton.

Out of last year's harvest, 2.8 million tons of wheat have been purchased. The import of 500,000 tons will bring the quantity to 3.3 million tons required by the market.

In the first 10 days of March, the first consignment of 62,000 tons of oil is expected to reach the country. The domestic production of edible oil last year was below average because of disease which affected sunflowers, but the proposed imports of 180,000 tons of oil should calm the market situation down.

Soybeans will not be produced in sufficient quantities in the country for some years to come. The proposed imports this year help meat production.

The imports of 40,000 tons of cotton will be in addition to the regular imports from developing countries and the clearing area, and will ensure the production of cotton materials and medical bandages which are in short supply.

When import arrangements under commodity credits are made, the users of the commodities and those responsible for repaying the credits are determined. These imports are a part of the actions which are intended to alleviate the market shortages.

KOSOVO LEADERSHIP DISCUSSES INVESTMENT POLICY

AU151544 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jan 83

[Summary] At their joint session now in progress in Pristina, the Kosovo Presidency and the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo are discussing the implementation of the investment policy in the province's economy. Milisav Milic reports:

"In his introductory report at the session, Imer Pulja, president of the Kosovo Executive Council and member of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Kosovo, pointed out that any further delay in commissioning several major economic projects for regular production operations would entail grave and unforeseeable consequences for Kosovo's overall economic development. What is involved in this connection are primarily the energy projects, the ferronickel project, the Trepca combine's projects and the Ibar and Radonjic water resources systems as well as 39 smaller projects." At their session, the Presidency and the Presidium emphasized the need for a maximum mobilization of all subjective factors of economic operations to provide the necessary funds for completing the projects which will contribute to increasing exports to the convertible currency area as well as to increasing overall incomes and employment in the province.

It was reported at the session that the commissioning of the ferronickel project and the reconstruction of the Trepca combine'e metallurgical production facilities alone would bring Kosovo an annual foreign exchange revenue of $130 million, which is nearly double the province's 1981 foreign exchange revenue. "The Presidency and the Presidium also called attention to the fact that no radical turn in changing the province's economic structure could be expected this year either, because the investment policy inherited especially from the preceding medium-term plan period is reflected in the current plan period." For instance, 75 percent of Kosovo's total economic investments are currently absorbed by 11 of the 222 projects now under construction. For this reason, it is important to complete these projects as soon as possible in order to provide greater scope for directing the investment funds to building the projects of processing industries and for more quickly changing the economic structure. It was especially stressed at the session that the organizations of associated labor in the province should utilize all their capabilities to expand social production and create greater possibilities for using the province's own funds for investments.